CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,510—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
R.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
R.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7578	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
R.V.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
†‡ THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov,
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BHUNDARA	2,899	On or about the 30th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1895. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 19th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,867 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 17th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 22nd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 24th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR INVALIDS, Weakly Children and Persons of Delicate Appetite.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Offer a means of easy nutrition of the most valuable and effective kind.

They are freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratories, under the most approved modern Scientific methods, and COMPARISON will PROVE their immense superiority over all imported articles.

	Rs.	as.
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT	1	4
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN	1	12
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON (4-oz. jars)	3	0
KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE	3	0
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE ELIXIR	2	0
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE WINE	2	0
KEMP'S PEPTONE OF FLESH	2	0

These nourishing preparations may safely be administered in any stage of illness or convalescence with the assurance of highly beneficial results.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for	very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

SANDAL CAPSULES
TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."
ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.
SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

STORES & PROVISIONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the greatest care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.
RREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote special and advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS, which may be learned on application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE HAVE A RANGE OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES

Of the finest quality and suitable for every occasion. A selection of these should find a place in every household and will prove of the utmost value in cases of emergency (when, delay is often dangerous).

	Rs.	as
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	1	0
KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE	1	0
KEMP'S PAPARADINE FOR INDIGESTION	2	0
KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT	1	4
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR	3	0
KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE	1	8
KEMP'S BLOOD MIXTURE	1	8
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA, ect.	2	4
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF TARAXACUM,	1	8
KEMP'S ESSENCE OF DILL FOR NURSERY USE	1	0
KEMP'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME	1	0

AND MANY OTHERS.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.
PATIENTS' REQUISITES.
SICKROOM APPLIANCES.

WE carry a large stock, which includes every needful article.

Hot Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Air Pillows and Cushions, Oil Silks, Bandages and Belts of all kinds, Feeding Cups, Spoons, Bottles, Tumblers and Tubes, Disinfectants and Apparatus, Surgical Hosiery, Flesh Gloves and Rubbers, Inhalers, Trusses, Soda Water and Champagne Taps, Enemas and Douches, Waterproof Sheets and Sheetings, Bed Cradles, Slings,

&c., &c.,

Ready for Immediate Delivery.
Price Lists on Application.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLÜTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

TABLE LINEN,

RELIABLE MAKES,
AT LOW PRICES.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

OUR stock of able Linen is well assorted and contains a splendid all-round selection. Special prices given to hotel porprietors and others requiring large quantities.

	Reliable Qualities.	Strong Qualities.	Superior.	Double Damask.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Size:	2 by 2 yards	5 4	6 12	.....
,,	2 ,, 2½ ,,	6 12	8 4	14 0
,,	2½ ,, 2½ ,,	7 12	13 8	16 8
,,	2 ,, 3 ,,	8 4	12 8	16 8
,,	2½ ,, 3 ,,	8 12	15 12	20 8
,,	2½ ,, 3½ ,,	11 8	17 8	23 8
,,	2½ ,, 4 ,,	13 8	19 12	25 8
,,	2½ ,, 5 ,,	16 8	25 8	33 8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8	Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICES !

ICES !!

ICES !!!

ALMOND, VANILLA, and RASPBERRY, CREAM ROSE Water Ices, WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality. Wholesale and Retail. Fresh PASTRY, every day.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.
AND
In the matter of the NATIONAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVIDAS KIKABHOY and FAKIRCHAND PREMCHAND..... .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for Winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 16th instant presented to the said Court by the abovenamed Petitioners (being two of the Contributories of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling on the 18th day of November, 1895, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing, by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company, requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1895.

ARDESIR, HORMASJE & DINSHAW,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.

THE public are advised that the THROUGH BOOKING of PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE, and PARCELS which was SUSPENDED owing to the BREAKS on the South-East Line, between MOHOL and GANGAPUR, has been resumed on and from to-day.
All Passengers, Luggages, and Parcels have to cross over in boats the SEENA RIVER between Mohol and Sholapur.
Through booking of Goods Traffic, Live-Stock, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, also Fowls in Baskets, cannot be resumed for the present.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fifteenth of October, 1895.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting oradity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 =£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 =£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4 Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtainine elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)
Vevey Fins .....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... " 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts ..... " 6-0 " 120
An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
BONA-FIDE.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victor a Cross Road, Byculla very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture-glass and crockery ware, plated ware, one sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engravings and pictures, Persian and Brussell's carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of R. C. McINTYRE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak blackwood and English made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, one American organ with 16 stops, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of C. CLERKE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 18, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 new English ice-chest.
10 boxes brandy.
10 cases beer.
4 hogsheads claret.
1 micro-scope in case.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room table ornaments and reclining couches, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, almyra, wardrobe, bedstead, &c.
By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, on account of different mortgagors.
Gold and silver hunting and open-faced watches, by J. Jones, Dent, Benson, and others, ladies' silver-watch, gold spectacles, studs and sleeve links, rings, ear-drops, watch-chain, lady's chain, lockets, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General.—
1 ruby rose ring, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Khandalawalla.
On account and at the risk of Dinanath Bashashurnath, Delhi—
D 29 T H M B 104—1 case 16 pieces 48" printed melton.
On account and at the risk of Navrangrai Kaloram, Cawnpore—
C 7 J H M B 121—1 case 21 pieces 48" embossed melton.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built open carriage.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable house hold furniture and effects of L. A. WATKINS Esq., (changing his residence) consisting of French polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., Parian figures, Persian carpets, travelling ice chest, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few pairs of best tan leather boots and shoes and 3 gentleman's saddles, made by Messrs. Creet Brothers, of Cawnpore.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 18, 1895.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1895.
With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "First in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, for "DIWALI" (Hindu) Holiday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RUNNING OF THE UP AND DOWN SOUTH EAST MAIL TRAINS BETWEEN RAICHUR AND BOMBAY.

THE public are advised in consequence of the breach at the SEENA RIVER the UP MAIL TRAIN LEAVING RAICHUR at 11-15 and ARRIVING at SHOLAPUR at 17-10 will stop at SHOLAPUR for the night, and leave there the following morning as a SPECIAL TRAIN and run to BOMBAY to the undermentioned time bill:—

		H. M.
Sholapur	Dep.	7-45
East Bank Seena River	Arrl.	6-30
OR SO THE RIVER SEENA IN BOATS.		
West Bank Seena River	Dep.	7-40
Barsi Road	Arrl.	8-54
Do.	Dep.	9- 0
Dhond	Arrh	11-12 (Halt 20 Minutes
Do.	Dep.	11-32) for Breakfast.
Poona	Arrl.	13- 0
Do.	Dep.	13- 0
Lonauli	Arrl.	14-38 (Halt 15 Minutes
Do.	Dep.	14-53) for Luncheon.
Kalyan	Arrl.	17- 7
Do.	Dep.	17-12
Victoria Terminus (Bombay)	Arr.	18-20
Bombay Time		17-50

2. First and Second Class Passengers travelling by the Up Mail Train can stop for the night at Hotgi Junction where there is a Refreshment Room, and a Train will bring them to Sholapur the following morning in time to proceed by the Special Train leaving there at 5-45.
3. There will be no alteration in the Running of the Down Mail Train from Bombay to Raichur, but in consequence of the delay in crossing the Seena River in Boats, and the diversion over the Bori River, the Train may arrive on some occasions too late to connect with the Madras Mail Train, and Passengers will then have to remain at Raichur all night.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Fourteenth of October, 1895.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
On which interest is allowed as under, viz:—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.
Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or [illegible] subsists.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 = Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 = "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	3,928,000 = "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co), WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited), F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—
12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.
First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.
Fresh Consignments
OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,
From Above Firm to Hand.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
MISCELLANEOUS					Yearly
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
				7½	
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	800	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,800		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	225xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	31	342
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	$Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	62
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs72	500
Soundy & Co	1,200	100	100	3	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	27½
(PRESS COMPANIES.					Yearly
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
MISCELLANEOUS					Yearly
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
	600	50	50	7½	40
Back Bay Baths	5,000	100	100	12	127
Badhan Pile				10	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	800	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,800		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	200	12	225xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	31	342
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	$Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	62
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs72	500
Soundy & Co	1,200	100	100	3	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	27½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
B B & C I R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay Unitet	900	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	465
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,600xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	935
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	720
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	725
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullongha	1,500	500	500	25	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	705
Jafar Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	207 xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	830
Leopold	5,500	130	100	dvd Rs.10	253
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,090
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	3,070
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,615
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170 xd
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,280
Myrec S & M Co Ld	4,000	£ 250 / £ 50	£250	dvd 4½	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,020 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,213	250	250	dv Rs12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	670
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	950
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Yenalshunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-15 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	33 "
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8½
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10½
Sovereigns	"	13-14½
Do. Dreadnoughts	"	17-11½
Silver	"	90
Do. 1/4	"	22-8
Cascbas	"	205-0
Madras	"	199-0
Straits Pice	"	338-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Diwali Holidays: Banks closed.
Dance, B. B. & C. I. Railway Gymkhana, Parel.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Lecture "Stanley of Westminster," by Mr. Bernard Holyoak, 8-30 p.m. (Ladies heartily invited.)

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Afrikander and Rothenfels entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Mobile and Castle Eden left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Khedive, D. Balduino, Drachenfels, Rohilla, and Ilsafee left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be game to-day (Friday), at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Amra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Lancers.....Coon Songs.....Morelli
Overture.....Banditen Streiche.....Suppe
Valse.....Viennoise.....Czibulka
Selection.....La Cigale.....Andran
Serenade.....La Paloma.....Zradief
Reminiscences of Rossini.....Godfrey
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at Doongree Street, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Bhagee, a Hindu girl, aged nine years. It appears that the deceased, who resided with her parents at Doongree Street, while attempting to cross the street, yesterday morning, was accidently knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart, laden with iron-pipes. She died of the effects of the injuries within ten minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAID ON A GAMBLERS' DEN.—Nursey Nathuram keeps a room in Sutta-gully (speculation-lane), Sheikh Memon Street, and about a score of his friends went there during the Diwali holidays to gamble with dice, cards, and counters. Inspector Stanford, in charge of this section, having received information of this, at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, succeeded in arresting twenty-two persons in the room in the act of gambling. Rs. 43 were found on the ground, together with cards, dice, and counters, and Rs. 175 were found on the person of the players. The magistrate, after recording evidence, found the accused guilty, and fined them Rs. 2 each.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Hindu mendicant woman, named Ladoo, aged about sixty years, and residing at Cazipura. The deceased, while begging at Frere Road, on the 4th instant, was accidentally knocked down by a bullock-cart. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had an extensive contused and lacerated wound of about ten inches long on the posterior aspect of the left thigh, rupturing the muscle and tendons. On the 14th instant, tetanus supervened, and she died, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Captain Robert Hill, of the s. s. Castle Eden, appeared to answer the charge of bringing more passengers than allowed by law from Mauritius, to Bombay, without having a passenger survey certificate, and in contravention of section 4 of Act XI. of 1884. The captain said that at Mauritius the custom authorities did not object to his carrying the passengers, nor did they say the act of so conveying them was illegal. Mr. James Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, at whose instance the ship-master was charged, said that the rules regarding the law on the point had been sent to all the British ports, and it was not probable that officers in Mauritius were ignorant of the rule. The magistrate asked Captain Hill if he knew that such rule existed in England. The latter replying in the affirmative, his Worship remarked that he ought to know that the rule extended to all the British ports. The charge being proved, his Worship fined the skipper Rs. 100.

CHARGE OF PURCHASING STOLEN PROPERTY.—An application for revision under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction of the High Court was made, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade on behalf of one Ranchhod Chhagan, undergoing a term of imprisonment in the jail at Ahmedabad, having been convicted and sentenced by the City Magistrate of that place. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Manecksha Jahangirsha, pleader, High Court, appeared for the accused. The case for the prosecution was that Dahyalal, while bathing in the river at Ahmedabad, lost his gold ring, and while he had gone in search of a professional diver, some young men, who, it is alleged, came accidentally to bathe on the same part of the bank, picked it up and sold it for Rs. 6 to the accused, who is a goldsmith. The complainant alleges Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 to be the price of the ring—and that, being informed of the above transaction by his subordinate, Motibai (a maccadum in the same mill), both he and his friend went to the accused's shop and asked him if he had a ring to sell. The ring in question, which the accused offered to sell for Rs. 10, was on his finger. The accused was convicted, but liberated on bail, as on a point of law raised by the defence their lordships ordered that the record in the case be sent for.

THE PROPOSED OPIUM WAR TAX.

RUMOURED ABANDONMENT.

WHEN the Chinese provincial authorities some months ago, acting on the suggestion of the Peking Government, attempted to impose an extra and altogether illegal war tax of Tls. 20 per chest (which was afterwards reduced to Tls. 12 per chest or picul) upon all imported opium, their object was three-fold; first and most important, to fill their own personal pockets at the expense of the helpless and stupid consumers of opium; secondly, to contribute a certain sum without any sacrifice to the Imperial exchequer, which would be recognized by the bestowal of honours and reward; and thirdly, to handicap India opium to the great advantage of the native drug, in which many of the highest officials in the Empire have an important but illegal interest. The great British opium importers lost no time in bringing the subject to the attention of the authorities, but little was done by their representatives in China in the matter. The Indian Government, however, was not so slow to move and strong representations were at its instance forwarded to Peking, pointing out the irregularity of the proposed measure. The result has been the collapse of the entire little scheme. The office which was opened in Shanghai at the back of the Opium Dealers' Guild, by the advice of a foreign adviser of the Chinese, was shut up a couple of days ago, and the mandarins' myrmidons, who were installed there with all their "chops," sign boards, seals, and so forth, necessary for the regular collection of the proposed illicit revenue, have betaken themselves off elsewhere, and the Opium War Tax Office is deserted and desolate to-day. A certain mandarin who was to have a lucrative office in connection with the collection of this proposed tax, is looking for another "job," while a number of natives, compradores and others, who were advancing cheerfully in anticipation of a handsome return, have gone smash, one of them leaving a foreign firm, of which he was a trusted servant, minus several thousand taels.—*China Gazette.*

A TRAP.—Gent: "Then I am to understand that you are prepared to enter my service as footman; um—um—by-the-bye do you happen to have a corkscrew on you?"

Servant-man (promptly): "Certainly, here it is!" Gent: "Much obliged; here take your testimonials, you won't do for me."

TEACHER: "If one servant girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant girls to do it?"

Little Girl: "Four hours."

Teacher: "Wrong. It would only take one hour."

Little Girl: "Oh, I didn't know you was talking about servant girls that wasn't on speaking terms."

Holloway's Pills.—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these Medicaments for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic doloreux, and all flying or settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Diseases of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies afford but temporary relief, and in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelerate its operation by clearing away all obstructions and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylactic virtues of Holloway's remedies stand unrivalled.

INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

LETTER FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, writes as follows to the Hon. C. E. Buckland, C.S., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, under date the 24th of September :—

Sir,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in reply to your letter No. 15 T G, dated the 9th of May last, on the subject of the grievance urged against the working of the Indian Factory Act by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, desire me to say that they view with extreme regret the attempts made by a section of British Manufacturing interests to retard the industrial development of India by forcing on this country, under the sanction of Parliament, labour laws wholly unsuited to the conditions under which labour has to be performed in India, and so opposed to Indian customs and requirements as to amount, if they were carried into effect, to a practical prohibition of manufactures by the natives of this country wherever such or similar manufactures might be carried on in the United Kingdom.

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting on 26th December, 1894, unanimously resolved to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the following matters :—

1. The injustice of the competition with the Home textile industries permitted by the laxity of the Indian Factory Act as regards the long hours during which machinery operated women, young persons and children may be wrought, 22 hours by women and young persons and 15 hours by children as against 10 hours at home.

2. To the want of adequate and systematic inspection by officials trained to the work as required in the United Kingdom, and whether, even if such inspectors were set apart for this work, it would be possible to present the intentions of the Legislature as regards the working hours of women and children being exceeded when the shift system is in operation.

3. Whether the evils naturally incident to and experienced in this country from the employment of women and young persons during long hours and all night has been sufficiently considered in permitting, under the provisions of the shift system, a new industry so to develop, itself.

The third part of the resolution of the Dundee Chamber betrays so obstinate an ignorance of the working of the manufacturing industries of India as should be fatal to the resolution as a whole. There are no points of comparison, so far as the Committee of this Chamber know, between the employment of women and young persons in the United Kingdom and in India. The idea of such a comparison is simply grotesque. To take one instance only in India, whatever labour is performed is done within the mill premises; there is absolutely no labour at the homes of any section of the labouring community.

Taking the 1st and 3rd parts of the Resolution together, the Committee find that throughout the Bengal Presidency no woman can ever be wrought 22 hours and no children 15 hours. Night work is as yet in its infancy, and the natural operation of the shift system will always prevent a stream of labour opposed to the habits of the people, and which no reasonable wage would induce them to undertake. Indeed, all the evidence the Committee can gather goes to show that instead of working for 22 or even 15 hours, women and young persons work for less than eight hours actually spent in labour in the mill, and that, in addition to having periodical days of rest and holidays throughout the year, they take long periods of leave, to an extent and in a manner unknown at home. The Dundee Chamber assumes that the conditions of life, the character of the labourers' homes, and the associations to which they are subjected, are the same in India as in the United Kingdom. That Chamber takes no thought of the immense differences in the climate of the two countries, nor of the fact that Indian Mills are never crowded together. They do not go to make up any industrial city, but stand in wide, open spaces of an area which would appear incredible at Dundee, at distances from each other which would be unsuitable in Scotland, and lastly, instead of their labour strength being drawn from the back-alleys or crowded streets of such a place as Dundee, each has gathered, in its own grounds, as a rule, all the labour it requires in a special village. Here the mill provides residences, sanitary, sanitary requirements, and endeavours so far as possible to keep its labour supply to itself (and to avoid competition with other mills. But the statistics of labour in Bengal will show not only the ignorance of the Dundee Chamber, but the wholly uncalled for character of its representations.

Of a total of 162 factories in Bengal there were:—Cotton mills 9, jute mills 27, jute presses 53, leather works 15, dockyards 9, railway workshops 6, printing presses 4, Miscellaneous 39. In these factories there are employed adult males 101,631, females 18,206, children, males 9,053, females, 839. The Dundee chamber must have thought of the crowds of girls and women familiar to factory work in the United Kingdom. But in India it is rare indeed to find unmarried women and young persons working in mills. The class of labourers have their male relatives with them, and the wages of all make up a common family fund. The picture of the evils naturally incident to the employment of women, drawn with such specious philanthropy, is absolutely and simply not only unknown but impossible in India.

The Committee pass on to the second part of the Resolution, that relating to the inspection of factories. Here they need be but brief. The inspection of factories is conducted thoroughly, amply sufficient for all requirements of the Indian Factory Act in itself an uncalled for concession to British sentiment and jealousy. So far as the Committee are in a position to judge, the rules for inspection require relaxation rather than stringency, and operate in many cases to the inconvenience of mills and loss of the mill-workers.

But while the Committee condemn the ignorance underlying the Resolution of the Dundee Chamber, they do not overlook the spirit which dictated it. Put boldly, it is a claim that Parliament shall at any cost protect Dundee and similar manufacturing centres against India, and the development of those industries which are beyond question indigenous to India. This claim involves political considerations of supreme importance. For quite a century India has felt the loss of her ancient industries which have been taken from her by the adoption of machinery by Western nations. Of late years she has, as yet in a manner far below her resources and her place among mercantile nations, begun to revive those industries, and to re-extend by the use of imported machinery, to certain sections of her people, employments familiar to their forefathers. It will give rise to many grievances, to serious embarrassments, and to just and wide-spread discontent, if India is to be met and checked at the outset of the renewal of her industrial career by such protective claims, so imperiously urged and so very thinly disguised as those of Dundee.

Dundee may have to fear the competition of India, but her own competition with this country is an unnatural one. It is impossible for Parliament or any other authority to prevent capital from seizing on such advantages as the working up of a special and peculiar product by cheap and abundant labour at the point of production? The conditions are such that while Dundee can maintain her superiority of machinery and skill of individual workers, she may retain the supply of special fabrics for certain markets, but she cannot hope to hold her own against such advantages as Bengal enjoys for turning the jute crop to account.

Again, setting aside the effect of strikes and labour laws based upon considerations which, while a mistake as against the Continent, for a very long time must be unknown in India. Dundee has not to consider the competition of India so much as the assertion of their independence by markets hitherto peculiarly her own. To show what this competition is it will be necessary to take a year of a full crop, say 1890-91. The figures will then be

	cwts.
1871-72 total export of jute	5,199,957
1890-91 " " "	11,915,967

India did not begin to take any jute till 1875-76, 516 cwts; nor Germany till 1879-80, 31,503 cwts. In 1874-75 of a total export of 5,493,957 cwts. no less than 4,581,436 were to the United Kingdom.

In 1890-91 the figures show that the use of jute was widespread, and that the United Kingdom did little more than maintain its original position :—

1890-91.	cwts.
Export of Jute to United Kingdom	6,743,338
" " United States	2,715,721
" " Germany	1,432,872
" " Austria	316,783
" " Italy	301,704
" " France	293,705
" " Spain	16,731

The Committee of this Chamber take leave to draw the conclusion that Dundee would advance her interests more faithfully and truly by considering what the growth of non-British trade, shown above, means for her manufacturers and artisans, than by appealing to Parliament to hamper and restrict the employment of British capital in India, by forcing on this country labour laws which have so far not advanced the prosperity or welfare of the British labourer, a policy this Committee believe to be impracticable, and which, if adopted, would give the jute trade not to Dundee, but to Dundee's American and European rivals and competitors.

In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that such contentions as those raised by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce must bring nearer the final discussion of the question of an industrial policy for the Indian Empire which shall have the sanction and protection of the British people. So late as the 23rd August last the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, enunciated an African Colonial industrial policy by which mutual advantages must follow to both the Colonies and the mother country. When Mr. Chamberlain said "a distinct responsibility lies upon this country in connection with its dealings with these vast populations which come under its control," and again when he remarked: "If the people of this country are not willing to invest some of this superfluous wealth in the development of their great estate, then I see no future for these countries, and it would have been better never to have gone there!" When he uttered these truths his words, though directed to the development of Africa, have a direct application also to India. There cannot be a policy of growth for African Colonies carried out by a Cabinet whose policy for India is restriction and repression. The special need of India is the encouragement of her industries. In satisfying this need there is an almost illimitable field for the employment of the surplus wealth of Britain. If capital is to be turned away from India, because its employment may interfere with some particular industry at home, then, to use Mr. Chamberlain's expression, the Committee "see no future for this country." They hail what Mr. Chamberlain has said as an indication that wiser counsels will prevail, and they hope that one of the great questions which may receive an early settlement is that of an Industrial policy for India.—I have the honour to be, etc. (Sd.) S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature At 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·855	Calm	8	93·0	69·2	69	0·02	14·00	—12·23
Agra	29·832	SE	2	95·5	71·3	61	...	20·85	—6·3
Cawnpore	29·873	SE	2	95·7	74·0	65	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·842	Calm	2	95·1	68·4	60	...	23·85	—10·59
Jhansi	29·831	W	2	99·6	71·7	62	...	28·27	—9·13
Jacobabad	29·880	NW	1	98·5	62·0	51	...	2·24	—0·45
Karachi	29·827	WNW	...	89·9	72·8	70	...	4·09	—1·99
Jeypore	29·858	Calm	2	96·1	65·0	57	...	21·46	—5·08
Ajmere	29·902	Calm	4	94·9	59·7	57	...	20·21	—3·98
Deesa	29·847	N	L	101·9	71·0	38	...	13·76	—11·89
Ahmedabad	29·844	ESE	2	98·7	71·1	33	...	30·66	...
Bhuj	29·832	NNW	5	100·0	69·9	52	...	11·87	—1·74
Rajkot	29·833	Calm	3	98·4	65·4	76	...	17·36	—10·31
Veraval	29·807	NNE	4	93·6	72·3	39	...	14·93	...
Neemuch	29·871	W	6	92·8	64·7	41	...	25·30	—5·29
Indore	29·873	Calm	2	91·2	62·1	47	...	29·25	—3·36
Saugor	29·875	Calm	1	90·3	64·7	49	...	42·07	—3·38
Jubulpore	29·884	SE	1	93·0	65·8	61	...	50·96	—5·10
Hoshangabad	29·908	Calm	...	91·3	64·8	59	...	40·01	—13·35
Khandwa	29·881	Calm	3	95·2	63·6	59	...	22·05	—8·67
Raipur	29·889	Calm	3	92·3	63·7	61	...	41·45	—6·23
Nagpur	29·893	Calm	3	92·7	64·1	59	...	30·93	+7·47
Amraoti	29·891	SSE	4	92·8	67·8	57	...	23·35	—9·70
Akola	29·883	Calm	...	95·4	67·8	57	...	24·41	—8·75
Surat	29·916	NE	L	98·7	69·5	51	...	27·63	—17·90
Malegaon	29·938	NW	3	94·6	66·0	50	...	21·47	—10·25
Bombay	29·815	E	9	89·5	79·0	79	...	64·81	—7·62
Poona	29·886	ESE	6	92·0	72·5	71	0·05	24·48	+1·89
Ahmednagar	29·877	ESE	4	88·9	64·5	73	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·883	SE	8	91·7	71·3	62	...	24·53	+0·69
Ratnagiri	29·798	ESE	12	94·4	74·8	77	0·21	82·01	—25·54
Belgaum	29·821	NNE	1	85·7	65·8	84	...	43·78	+2·83
Goa	29·812	SE	2	89·0	75·4	91	0·11	82·89	...
Karwar	29·835	E	2	90·3	76·4	90	0·05	101·81	—17·31
Mangalore	29·794	ENE	2	88·3	73·9	91	1·15	120·94	+14·01
Calicut	29·762	SE	8	89·2	75·2	91	0·19	94·29	—8·46
Cochin	29·811	E	L	86·7	76·1	83	0·37	65·51	—13·62
Bangalore	29·861	E	12	78·8	65·3	86	...	26·01	+2·51
Secunderabad	29·873	E	5	87·1	70·9	84	...	29·33	+2·12
Masulipatam	29·880	NNE	5	88·5	77·1	85	0·03	31·46	+2·65
Bellary	29·862	SSE	4	89·2	70·4	62	...	15·57	+2·01
Cuddapah	29·841	E	6	92·6	72·7	75	...	20·11	—3·67
Madras	29·842	Calm	3	88·5	74·5	83	0·03	18·77	—0·93
Colombatore	29·845	E	2	86·4	72·3	93	...	9·29	+1·35
Trichinopoly	29·833	NE	1	88·1	74·4	82	...	23·36	+10·99
Negapatam	29·834	N.W	8	89·4	75·7	91	0·15	26·14	+11·31
Colombo	29·815	SSW	7	87·5	74·3	73	0·28	22·91	—1·82
Aden	29·835	E	15	88·3	79·3	66	...	0·20	—0·24

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Ajmere, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. The morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and Bangalore. The maximum temper

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT open for engagement in India or elsewhere. Twelve years' experience in the East, in erecting and running large Mill Engines. Address "VALODA," care of McBETH BROTHERS and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, to whom reference can be made.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good sound going CONCERN. Present Proprietor after working it successfully for 17 years is desirous of Retiring. Capital required about Rs. 15,000. Apply "EUROPEAN," care of this Office.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, a really good SECOND COOK. Apply to the SECRETARY.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with all the comforts of a home: Good table and accommodation. Apply to No. 32, Hornby Row.

CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, als Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS SUMATRA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12, and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are very carefully manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Pure Dindigul Tobacco with Sumatra covering. They are mild, aromatic, and free-drawing Cigars, and as such are strongly recommended to all the lovers of Sumatra Brands. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, i. Freights, Bullion, Opium, Specie, Insurances.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

JOHN FITZ MAURICE, Esq., I.C.S., says:—I have stayed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, and have been very pleased with the ardent desire of the Proprietor to make me Comfortable. The Table kept up has been Good, and the Charges are Moderate.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a specialty.—F. GRAHAM, Manager, Temple Bar Hotel.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Stations.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Mhasrul, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greenaways, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gokhana:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Civil Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's God Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, car fully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 1 per year, including Postage.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. K." care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage 4 annas.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Golown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LIME JUICE and LIME JUICE CORDIAL, by Hogarth and Co., per Bot, As. 12, per dozen; Rs. 8. Best fresh-made Guava Jelly, per Bottle, As 10, per doz; Rs. 6. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollane, of Stamford Hill, London, says:—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 years in constant use. I have done Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it for repairs 3s. 6d.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B, C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

A PERPETUAL INAM VILLAGE in PANWEL TALUKA, containing two thousand acres of Kharif Workus and Hag-it Land, and yielding an annual Revenue of about RUPEES SIX THOUSAND (susceptible of large increase), is available FOR SALE with all the Proprietary Rights. The village has a Salubrious climate, and is about two hours journey from Bombay. Its GARDEN, which contains seven hundred grafted Mango trees, with other flower and fruit trees, is situated at a selected site, having a commodious storied BUNGALOW in the middle for residence.

OTHER PROPERTIES of large and small amounts in and out of Bombay are also to be sold.

For further particulars and inspection of documents apply to the Undersigned.

RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Engineer and Licensed Surveyor,
and a Member of Panwel Taluka Local Board.
OFFICE—No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
RESIDENCE—No. 11, Kandewadi, near Tram Road, Bombay.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.
BULL'S PATENT
Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.
Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTER,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
(Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the whole 50 lakhs offered was allotted at 1s. 1 3/32d., twenty-four lakhs having been taken by Calcutta, 14 lakhs by Bombay, and 12 lakhs by Madras, this rate showing a decline of 3-32d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1/8d. from the last extra sale made meantime. Extra allotments of small amounts on Calcutta was made yesterday, at 1s. 1 13/16d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 5/8d.

Consols advanced 1/8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 107 7-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 118. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £62. Bar Silver declined in value 1-16d. per oz., to 31 1-16d., but in New York the metal was unchanged at 68 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London a quarter cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The market rates of discount in London were ⅝ for short Bills and 7/8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

A further advance of 1-32 d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 15-16d. per lb. and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 57-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 4 15-16d. for February-March. The market closed firm, Surats hardening, and Arrivals firm, the day's Sales having aggregated 18,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday, 9 3-8 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, but January Futures were 12 points lower, at 9·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the new crop figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the two previous were as for the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts.	38,000	58,000	47,000
Four days' do.	193,000	249,000	191,000
Since 1st September...	978,000	1,270,000	1,014,000

We have no report this evening from our local Cotton, Wheat and Seed markets owing to the *Diwali*.

Beyond the adverse news from the Bhownugger district of the Dholleria circle, where the drought continued, the advices by wire to hand this morning regarding the Cotton crop are of a favourable tenor from all the circles, the plants continuing to flourish in suitable weather, picking having commenced in the most forward growths. The outturn of the crop in the Oomrawuttee district of the circle of that name is estimated at 75 per cent.

FREIGHTS are unchanged, no fresh business of importance having been reported to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,307	bales.
Wheat	12,780	owts.
Linseed	1,443	"
Rapeseed	2,397	"
Gingellyseed	2,843	"
Poppyseed	562	"
Castorseed	4,033	"
Rice	4,384	"

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand ready, and 1s. 1¾d. for December onwards; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for near three months' sight Credits; 1s. 1 27-32d. for December delivery; and 1s. 1 7 8d. later on. A moderate amount of the latter class of Paper is reported to have been placed; but the enquiry for Bank remittance has been extremely ill, and the market closed quiet but steady at the following quotations, which are also those for the mail, the Banks closing this evening till the end of the week for the "Diwali" holidays.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1¾d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight.....	1·45½	"

with forward Bank medis of remittance quoted at 1s. 1¾d.; and Sterling Credits at 1s. 1 27-32 to 7/8d. at three months' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a better feeling at 109¼ for cash, and 109 1/8 for the next settlement, but these rates gave way a little in a quiet market, say to 109 1/8 and 109 1-16 in the two positions, respectively, but rallied towards the close and eventually left off as they had opened.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed for the holidays.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	1,41,000	4,000	2,58,000
Or per mile of Railway	245	303	9	560
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	10,76,213	15,50,959	49,835	26,77,007
Total for 14 weeks...	11,89,213	16,91,959	53,835	29,35,007
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,033	1,24,746	3,774	2,26,553
Per mile of Ry do.	213	270	8	491
Total to corresponding date do.	11,25,565	14,94,574	78,299	26,99,438

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 31,447
Ditto to date..... " 2,35,571

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	9,800	30	12,330
Or per mile of Railway	22	85	.....	107
For previous 13 weeks of half-year..	32,572	93,885	718	1,27,175
Total for 14 weeks...	35,072	1,03,685	748	1,39,505
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	957	800	20	1,777
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	18	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	8,874	6,462	276	15,612

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 10,553
Ditto to date ..... " 1,23,893

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	400	.....	1,300
Or per mile of Railway	52	23	.....	75
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	6,410	1,704	47	8,161
Total for 14 weeks...	7,310	2,104	47	9,461
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	411	268	1	680
Per mile of Ry do.	24	15	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	4,727	2,617	32	7,376

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 620
Do. to date ..... " 2,085

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 12th October, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,87,744	2,35,234	5,757	4,76,735
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	4,62,420

Increase..... Rs. 14,315

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ABRAHAM—October 17, Beatrice Ann, the beloved wife of Charles Basil George Abraham, of the B. I. S. N. Co., aged 33 years. The funeral will leave St. George's Hospital, at 6 o'clock, this (Friday) morning. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—October 13, the wife of E J Andrews, Holicherra Tea Estate, Sylhet, of a son.
HATHORN—October 1, at Shillong, the wife of C H V Hathorn, of Seconee, Assam, of a daughter.
GRAY—October 13, at Madras, the wife of Charles Gray Cooper, of a son.
TURNER—October 12, at Rookville, Simla, the wife of Alwyne Turner, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAINES—October 13, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of malarial fever, Gordon (Dot) Campbell Baines aged 27 years.
LLOYD—October 12, at Chinsurah Emily, widow of Thomas Henry Lloyd, of Calcutta, and only surviving daughter of the late Lieut-General Edmund Cartwright, C.B., for many years Brigadier-General Commanding Agra, and afterwards the Presidency, Fort William.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

NOWADAYS so many schemes are put forward for amending the administration of India, that one is inclined to look with considerable distrust on further proposals, more particularly if they come from reformers whose knowledge of the country is confined to one or two cold weather visits. But when a District Officer of twenty years' standing enters the arena his remarks have the advantage of coming from one who speaks of that he knows and testifies of that he has seen. For this reason the article of Mr. R. Carstairs, of the Bengal Civil Service, in the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, entitled "Suggestions for Improving our Position in India," is deserving of careful attention. We are bound to confess, however, that it is scarcely so helpful a contribution to the problems of Indian administration as might have been expected, for not only are the issues dealt with much narrower than the title would lead the reader to suppose, but the article is, in some respects, lacking in consistency. Mr. Carstairs' knowledge of collectorate duties is, we believe, almost entirely confined to the Province of Lower Bengal, and this circumstance should not be overlooked in any criticism of his paper from a Bombay point of view. True the administrative machinery is almost identical in both cases, but there is a good deal of difference both in the material upon which that machinery works and in the economic conditions of Western India and Bengal. Mr. Carstairs whose remarks be it said are confined to the mofussil, starts with the assumption that there are certain changes of policy, which without great expenditure or risk would be acceptable to the people of the country, and would at the same time place within their reach those means of progress which have done so much for England. This is the groundwork upon which the reviewer bases his suggestions for reform, and yet he almost immediately follows it up by a complaint that in India—a country where the patriarchal system of Government has obtained for unknown centuries—"the Crown has persuaded itself or been induced to withold its hand from the greater part of that which we understand is the business of the the public, because with that in England the Crown has nothing to do." It is indeed a surprise to learn this of an Empire where the State takes everything that can possibly affect the community at large under its fostering care, or paternal control, to an extent which most observers regard as sufficiently beaureaucratic. It is true that a method of local self-government has been adopted, but it is so closely regulated, and (whenever necessity arises) dominated by the official element, that it is not easy to see how the reviewer can point to that as a proof that the Crown has been induced to hold its hand from "the greater part of the business of the public." All that has been done in the mofussil is to allow the public to have some voice in strictly local affairs, Government taking care, through the official members and presidents of rural municipalities and local boards, to retain its rightful position as the predominant partner. Mr. Carstairs, however, after advocating the "means of progress" which have been employed in England, declares in effect that the means of this kind which have already been employed have failed, and their failure has been due to the fact that the people of the country in local as well as in Imperial matters like to be governed. This is his picture of the existing method: "The Government hangs back in the expectation that the people will step forward, and take up the work, as was done by the people in England, and the people hang back waiting for a lead as their fathers always waited."

There is no doubt that while the new gift of limited autonomy remains in its initial stages, the people do require guidance in the management of local affairs; and this guidance they obtain when the presidents of their local boards are as able and vigorous as Mr. Carstairs, than whom very few district officers have been more successful in arousing the citizenship of the community. What he had done in this respect as far back as fifteen years ago was largely quoted and referred to in support of the local Self-Government Act then before the Legislature. Mr. Carstairs admits that he has always been a believer in the importance of local effort, and it may be safely asserted that, so far from being as re-actionary as the first page or two of his article would lead the reader to suppose, he is one of the firmest friends of the principle of devolution of home affairs to the people themselves that are to be found in the ranks of the Civil Service. In the light of his subsequent remarks, Mr. Carstairs' introduction of the question may be taken, not as a plea for the abrogation of the local Self-Government Act, but as an assertion of the necessity for developing local effort under the dominant, though not domineering, influence of the District Officer. He is strongly of opinion that one very important and necessary means to this end is the substitution of rates for specific local objects for the present system of general cesses in rural districts. In other words, he desires to see the payment of rateable contributions by those interested, for definite local objects which they desire. This civilian critic of a system he has himself worked for two decades cites his own experience of the success attending the raising of money by subscriptions—a method in which "the blessed word compulsion" does not enter—for purposes generally considered good objects for rates, such as roads, water-works, drainage, schools, or dispensaries. In cases where money was not plentiful he has seen the peasants voluntarily giving the labour of their hands, and landowners giving free sites for the desired object. Of course, voluntary action cannot be expected to entirely take the place of a compulsory rate, as sooner or later those who joined at first get tired and cease to aid, while other villagers shirk the obligation of assisting to promote the common cause. The merely partial success of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act shows that the voluntary principle leaves the neighbourhood where the citizen spirit is lacking in a neglected state, and that it is only in a small minority of cases that progress is made.

In casting about for a new and better system of local taxation, as distinct from land tax and other Imperial charges, Mr. Carstairs does not overlook the fact that in rural India no rate is worth collecting unless the small men are made to contribute, for the simple reason that the men of substance are few and far between. So small and numerous are the items in consequence that the outlay incurred in collection, account, and audit is unduly large in proportion to the proceeds. For this reason the reviewer favours a consolidation of rates for all local purposes, and there is no doubt this would be an improvement, provided that care was taken to collect the rate in instalments, so as not to press hardly on the people. The principle of consolidation has lately been accepted in the case of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, which during its progress through the Legislature was amended, on the suggestion of the non-official members, so as to provide for the new drainage rate being collected as a fractional part of the existing road cess. Excepting in the case of large Municipalities Mr. Carstairs would withdraw from local bodies the business of valuing, assessing, and collecting, although giving them some voice in the settlement of questions of principle, such as the basis of valuation. Under his plan a central rating authority would be set up for a circle of towns and villages. If this plan was adopted it would undoubtedly be best to make the circles coterminous with the Revenue Districts, thus bringing them in the natural order of events under the authority of the Collector. Of course a separate establishment would have to be employed, and probably the working of the circle would cause less anxiety to the over-burdened District Officer than the present system, under which an eye has to be kept on each separate village agency. But while the collection is centralised and uniform the rating would be otherwise, for the scheme is throughout based on the assumption that the rates collected are to be applied in each town or village exclusively to local objects, in the hope that thereby the local spirit may be fostered. Mr. Carstairs' plan for collecting the tax partakes somewhat of a device for encouraging thrift originating with the late Mr. Henry Fawcett. Under that plan forms are issued to children in the elementary schools, and to grown-up persons also, to be covered with postage stamps one by one until the requisite dozen are obtained, when they are taken to the Post Office and entered as deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. The plan has worked admirably at home, especially in the case of children, as the conversion of their pence into stamps enables them to resist the temptation of going in every sweet shop they pass. Mr. Carstairs by providing stamps specially for the purpose, would in like manner give the Indian ryot an opportunity of converting his money for the Sircar into a form in which it could not be carried away by the marwaree. It should be the duty of the local agent for the village or town to call together the ratepayers periodically and cause each of them to affix on the list beside his name stamps to the amount of his demand. At the end of the fixed period the local agent should return the list with the stamps on it to the central office, where the stamps would be checked. Arrears would be collected in the usual way, and the large ratepayers would of course pay in cash. Mr. Carstairs claims that his method has the advantage of being more efficient and economical than that now employed, and also that it will enable the people and their representatives to carry out such programmes of works and services as may commend themselves to the several localities. The scheme is no doubt worthy of attention, but various practical difficulties stand in the way of its accomplishment, and we must confess that we are doubtful as to the efficacy of a system of payment of rates with postage stamps in developing the citizen spirit and in leading to the cheerful payment of compulsory demands for local objects.

THE Mahomedan rebellion in China, it is feared, will assume very serious proportions. They have been coerced, mistrusted and misgoverned, and now they believe their opportunity for retaliation has come. When the war with Japan broke out, and after the defeat of the Chinese at Pingyang, the Mahomedans of the north-west offered to send volunteers to the front to fight against the Japanese, and avenge the death of General Tso Pao-kuei, whom they claimed as a co-religionist, and for this purpose they asked to be furnished with 50,000 breech-loading rifles for arming the Tungani force. This offer found much favour as a display of loyalty, at Peking. The Kashgar General, Tung Fu-hsiang, who had had forty years' experience of the Tunganis, sent a memorial to the Throne against this, warning the Emperor of the trap that was being laid for him, and consequently the request of the Tunganis was not complied with, but nothing disheartened, they appealed to Lui Cheukun, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, and the Viceroy Yang Ch'ang-chun, who guaranteed the loyalty of the Tungauis, and were eventually permitted to hand over to them 20,000 stand of arms then in Kansu, and 30,000 s and were supplied from Tientsin. Only three thousand Tunganis rendezvoused at Shanhaikuan, but the rest remained behind to prepare for eventualities. According to the Shanghai paper, the Chinese Mahomedans claim that the province of Kansu was the part of China first inhabited by their ancestors, who in large numbers had left Samarcand about the middle of the eigth century on a raid under the chieftain Syed Wakhad, who had been prevailed upon to afford assistance to a general of the T'ang dynasty, then engaged in suppressing a rebellion in the province. It took many years to restore order. In the meantime many of Syed Wakhad's followers took unto themselves wives from amongst the natives of the district, and when the rebellion was eventually completely suppressed and the Bokhariots were questioned as to their desire to return to Samarcand, they preferred to stay in China with their wives and families, their reply being "Tur-gan,—We stay," from which originated their designation, Turgani, or, as it became in process of time corrupted, Tungani. By this term the Chinese followers of Mahomet are now distinguished from their Buddhist fellow subjects by the Mussulmans of Central Asia. It is in Kansu that the largest number of Tunganis are found, those in northern, eastern, central and south-western China being offshoots of the Kansu settlers. Being strangers both as regards race and religion in the land of their adoption, the Tunganis formed themselves into exclusive bodies, living together in villages and towns altogether separated from those not of the Mahomedan persuasion, and as they gradually increased in number and were forced on various accounts to take up their residence in cities and towns amongst the Chinese, they yet dwelt in special quarters apart from Confucianists and Buddhists, forming an exclusive Mahomedan settlement. The signal for revolt is said to have been given in March last, when the district magistrate of Haich'eng unjustly imprisoned the Imam of a Mahomedan village within his district. The country was roused, and the Imam was rescued by a strong armed force under a chief, named Ma, who slew the magistrate and his entire household, plundered the district treasury, and, after exacting a contribution from Haich'eng, made off for the mountain city of Hsunhus, which from its commanding situation was fixed upon as the headquarters of the rebels. Though without artillery they have eight thousand horsemen and five thousand infantry all armed with modern breech-loaders. The Imperial troops are loth to meet them, having had enough of fighting for some time to come; consequently they gain confidence and threaten to become a formidable difficulty to deal with.

THE returns of "special crime" in the North-West Provinces and Oudh show cattle-lifting and cattle-poisoning to be still prevalent, and the provincial administration to have lost patience. The police seem inefficient, and the people have not confidence in them. Several of the district reports, as the review argues, distinctly point to the prevalence of *languri*, which is said to paralyse the efforts of the police to detect this crime. This, the Inspector-General of Police remarks, can only be due to a want of confidence on the part of the public in the police, the owners of cattle finding it cheaper and easier to recover their cattle through those who are ready to blackmail them. Bijnor affords an instance of a district where the earnest attention of the district authorities is required to endeavour to put a stop to the practice of *languri*. Neither, remarks the Inspector-General, is it creditable to the police of the Budaun district that in the majority of cases the complainants have themselves obtained a clue to their stolen cattle. This being so, it seems to the Inspector-General that special measures are required in regard to those districts which border on the Jumna *khadir*, where professional crime of this description is undoutedly rife and the criminals are mostly Gujars. Until, he thinks, a regular crusade is made against professional and habitual cattle-lifters in this part of the country, it is idle to hope for any real progress towards the suppression of this crime. There is "considerable difficulty in procuring meetings with the authorities of the Punjab districts and native territories on the west bank of the Jumna; and unless such measures as may be concerted have the support and co-operation of the authorities of the districts and territories alluded to and into and from which stolen cattle are driven, all efforts must necessarily be more or less infructuous." More important still than the necessity for the prevention of cattle-stealing is that of the suppression of cattle-poisoning. In some districts it is common, while the practice of slaying cattle alive has extended to all the eastern districts. But unfortunately the local administration has not trustworthy officers, and the police are accused of manipulating returns to suit their own ends. If they are capable of practices of this kind, it is not necessary to seek far for the explanation of the increase of special crime. The Government however, is inclined to believe that considerable advantage to the people has already resulted from systematic treatment of this crime. Careful inquiry regarding thangdars, systematic measures against them when discovered, and the deterreat punishment of habitual cattle thieves and dealers in stolen cattle are necessary for the restriction of cattle theft, and if persevered in it is felt that it cannot fail to have an important effect upon this class of crime, which, always harmful and vexatious, is often ruinous to the respectable agriculturists of the country.

AN unfounded rumour has been industriously circulated during the past week to the effect that Dr. MacDonald does not intend to come forward again for election as Registrar of the Bombay University. We have authority for stating, and his friends will be glad to hear it, that there is no truth in such a rumour, as Dr. MacDonald fully intends to stand again.

THE Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, on Wednesday evening:—"Storm signal hoist, signal No. 1 drum, to indicate cyclonic storm in existence in Arabian Sea, which will probably cross track of vessels leaving ports for other coast ports or Aden." Accordingly the storm signal No. 1 was hoisted on the Town Castle Flag Staff, yesterday.

THE services of Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, C.I.E., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, have been replaced by the Government of India at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

SILVER to the value of ten lakhs and fifteen thousand rupees was received at the Bombay Mint during the week ending

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MURDER OF THE QUEEN OF COREA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Advices from Seoul state that the body of the Queen of Corea has been found. It is stated that the murderers were Japanese.

THE TROUBLES IN COREA.

Oct. 17.

Reuter's Agency has been informed that the troubles in Seoul arose owing to discontent on the part of the Corean soldiery, who joined the King's father, an anti-reformer and the Queen's enemy, and attacked the palace and murdered the Queen.

Japan disclaims any wish to occupy the Corea, and the presence of her troops there is solely to maintain Corean independence. The King has begged the Japanese not to withdraw from Seoul.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO THE KING OF COOMASSIE.

Oct. 16.

A British Ultimatum was despatched to the King of Coomassie on September 27th, which demands the establishment of a British Protectorate over the country with a resident British Commissioner.

A reply is required by October 31st. If the King rejects the Ultimatum, it is expected that an expedition will be despatched to Coomassie.

THE GREAT SILVER ROBBERY IN LONDON.

The manager of Elkington and Company, silversmiths, London, has been arrested in connection with the great silver robbery, which was committed on September 25th.

FRENCH LOSSES IN TONGKING.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

A French column while engaging a band of pirates at Panai, in Tongking, lost forty killed, and over one hundred were wounded.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

SPANISH LOSSES.

MADRID, Oct. 16.

Advices from Cuba state that up to the present time two thousand Spaniards have been killed or have died in the Cuban Campaign.

THE REVOLT IN GOA.

LISBON, Oct. 17.

The Duke of Oporto will accompany the troops ordered to Goa to suppress the revolt.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

LORD SANDHURST AT DHULIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHULIA, Oct. 17.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and party arrived in Dhulia, at noon, yesterday, and this afternoon, a 5 p.m., formally declared the Dhulia Water-works and the Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School open. A large number of European and Native gentlemen assembled to witness the ceremony. His Excellency received an illuminated addresses of welcome from the Municipality and from the High School Committee, in which reference was made to the various schemes regarding the projected branch line of the G. I. P. Railway; and the claims of Dhulia as the principal town and civil station of the district as against those of Nandurbar were urged. His Excellency, in reply, expressed his gratification at the warm welcome which had been accorded him. After acknowledging the complimentary references made to the memory of his uncle, Mr. Mansfield, a former Collector of Khandeish, he said it gave him great pleasure to open two such useful works. His Excellency assured the Municipality that they would receive every assistance at the hands of the Government in carrying out the drainage scheme, which the water-works rendered necessary; that the various railway schemes were now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India; and with reference to the recent riots declared that Government would now, as always, maintain a strict impartiality towards both the communities, and would do their utmost to maintain the rights of both parties, and to repress those found infringing those rights.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS AT GOA.

GOA, Oct. 18.

Till 4 o'clock in the evening, yesterday, none of the revolters were in Sanquelim. They were, however, scouted in different directions in Colvalle. They broke two treasure chests, and carried away everything. The Count of Mahem and Colonel Louis Carneiro have not yet returned. They have not been able to treat of matters of peace; and sent many persons in search of them, but the mutineers have not returned to Nauuz. It is rumoured that the mutineers have gone to Quepém. In Pangim, the movements for the defence of the city still continue, and the Government have raised barricades in different places of the city, and placed guns for defence. Yesterday, in consequence of the order of Senhor Gomes da Costa, published in a Supplement to the Government *Boletim*, about 40 persons appeared in the palace, and their names have been registered, to be called when required. To-day, the temporary recruits have been supplied with guns and ammunitions. The Europeans with their families have left the place, some of them going towards Belgaum, and others towards Bombay. The males are compelled to return for the defence of the city by the order of Senhor Gomes da Costa. The other inhabitants have also left the city for safety.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Brunksome Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 17th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Singapore, left Suez for Bombay on the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening.

Good Dhollera	4 1-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-8
3 per cent. Reuves	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	31 1-16

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

At the Council meeting, to-day, Mr. Allan Glendenning and A. Cadell, Lieutenant-Governor, were added to the Select Committee on the Merchants' Shipping Bill.

In introducing the bill to provide for an enquiry into the indebtedness of King Thebaw, Sir A Miller stated that the object of the bill was to provide against the ex-King Thebaw binding himself by contract, so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation; and whereas divers pecuniary claims have been brought against him, and the validity and amounts of the said claims have in some cases been contested on his behalf, it is proposed that as he is in possession of certain movable property, this property should be made available for payment of the said claimants up to a certain limit. The Viceroy having suspended the rules of business, the bill was passed without opposition.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, in introducing the bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, stated that the bill was to empower the Government to appoint one of the Judges, not necessarily senior, to be Chief Judge. The bill was immediately taken into consideration, and passed.

The Lower Burma Adage Act and the Upper Burma Laws and Shan States Acts were then taken into consideration. The immediate object of the bill is to enable the Chief Commissioner to extend certain enactments to the civil station of Founggyi.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

Sir James Westland, in moving that Mr. Allan Glendenning should be appointed member of the Select Committee on the Merchants' Shipping Bill, paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Clogstoun, eulogising his services in connection with his excellent work on the Committee.

THE DIWALEE FESTIVAL.

The Diwalee, perhaps the quietest and most unobtrusive, and therefore the most popular of native festivals, commenced on Tuesday last, and continuing on Wednesday and yesterday, will have its full blaze of radiance to-day, which is the grand day for illuminations, in which all classes of the native community delight to take a share. The law courts have been closed since yesterday in connection with the festival, and the banks and commercial houses and other places of business will be closed to-day and to-morrow. According to annual custom the illuminations in the town were general. On Tuesday, which is by some considered an unlucky day, they were made here and there; and the crowds of sight-seers were not large. On Wednesday, which was the "Kalli Chowdas" day, the illuminations were more general, and there was an evident increase in the number of sight-seers, and the lines of carriages conveying them were unbroken till a late hour. Last evening there was a still greater improvement in the attractions of the festival. The illuminations in Parsee Bazaar and Bazaar Gate Streets were nearly similar to those of former years. In the native town, the Mungaldas Cloth Market was beautified with a colossal archway of electric light globes. The Mooljee Jaitha and Lukhmidas Khimjee Cloth Markets were illuminated with gas globes, blazing stars, and rosettes of light. Inside the markets, the cloth dealers, and the pearl, gold, and opium merchants had, each according to his taste, decorated their shops and business-places, and illuminated them with glass-globes, chandeliers, etc. Owing to the death of the Maharaja of Oodeypore, however, the principal Marwaree merchants had abstained from illuminating their premises; and the annual splendour of the Marwaree Bazaar had, therefore, suffered a decline. At Mandvie Bunder, the extensive dealers in grain, teel, and other seeds, sugar, etc., had illuminated their premises. In Bhendy Bazaar, Moombadevi, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevie, as far as the Money School, the Girgaum Main Road, the Falkland Road, the Parel Road, the Grant Road, etc., the illuminations and decorations in the shops attracted thousands of spectators. The Diwalee festival brings in its train the cleansing, re-painting, and other processes of purification to which native residences and places of business are subjected. Diwalee, the feast of lamps (from *dipa*, a lamp, and *avali* a row), is, according to the Indian calendars, a festival which occurs on the new moon of Kartik, and is celebrated, we are told, in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival, however, appears to be more appropriately consecrated to Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, and is generally celebrated for a period of five days, during which a quadrangular floor, called "rangoolee," is made in front of the houses, and painted over with many-coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi; a light is made and dedicated to Yama, the god of the infernal regions; and fire-works, crackers, spinners, &c., are let off. The feast begins on the thirteenth day of Ashvin Vad. The fourteenth day is called Narak Chaturdashi, on which Vishnu is fabled to have killed Narakasur, a giant, and entered his city early in the morning, when the people illuminated their houses and received him with great joy and acclamations; and when the women, having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps. The Hindus observe that day to commemorate the great conquest. They get up early in the morning; fill the house with lights; rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. New clothes and ornaments are put on; and after the children have been decorated, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony, called "arti," placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, symbolical of the removal of their difficulties and the advent of a happy new year. Presents of money are made; sweetmeats are distributed; and friends are invited to dinner. Such are the main features of the festival now in our midst. The tram-cars, during the continuance of the festival, receive a fair share of increased public patronage. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic in the streets were judiciously planned and admirably carried out.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China right.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond and also wit in Indian frontier.

Cable Marunham via a interrupted.

Madagascar mail closes at Durban 10 a.m., 19th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	15	7	20 a.m.	34	59
Teheran	17	2	35 p.m.	...	29
Suez	17	2	30 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 17th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	3
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	30	...	1

The Hon'ble D. R Lyall, C.S.I., Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, who in the course of 1896 will be compelled to retire under the thirty-five years' rule, has been offered the post of Administrator of the Cooch Behar State, in succession to Mr. Edmund Lowis. It is an open secret that the little territory stands in urgent need of a strong hand at its helm; and all who know *le dessous des cartes* will hope that Mr. Lyall will bring his ripe judgment and his wide knowledge of men and affairs to bear on the task of restoring equilibrium to its finances.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

I.

Although nearly everybody is more or less actively engaged in the endeavour to accumulate wealth, it is a remarkable fact that but very few trouble themselves about the history, or the laws that govern the value, of the coins, by the aid of which property is usually exchanged and wealth commonly measured. Although the text-books of political economy generally contain theoretical disquisitions on the subject of money, it is only this year that a "History of Currency" dealing with the Monies and Monetary Standards of Europe and America has been produced, the first work of its kind. Even the foremost universities of the world have up to the present failed to appreciate the vast importance of currency history, and it is therefore a matter of but little surprise that this singular neglect has misled the public generally to the belief that specialists only are able to grasp that domain of economics which deals with the history and laws of currency, and that such subjects, moreover, lack the interest necessary to sustain the average reader. There can be no doubt that the solution of the laws that govern the movements of a nation's currency, has not been obtained without considerable argument and difficulty, and even now much difference of opinion exists. Bastiat, in his pamphlet "Mandit Argent," makes an economist say: "I curse money because it is constantly confounded with wealth, and from this confusion arise errors and calamities without number. I curse it because its functions are ill-understood and very difficult of comprehension. I curse it because it confuses all ideas, causes the means to be mistaken for the end, the obstacle for the cause, alpha for omega; because its presence in the world, beneficial in itself, has introduced a false notion, a begging of he question, a fallacious theory that, in its numerous ramifications, has impoverished man, and entombed the earth with blood. I curse it because I feel myself incapable of wrestling against the errors to which it has given birth, otherwise than by a long and fastidious dissertation to which no one will listen." It is not here proposed to enter into a lengthy and intricate dissertation, but, with the long continued complaints of depression that have arisen on all sides—with a Bimetallic League and a Gold Standard Defence Association embracing some of the leading men in the Political and Commercial world in open warfare,—and finally with the rupee at barely 1*s*—a state of affairs, of the meaning of which most Anglo-Indians are only too painfully cognisant, it is thought that a short enquiry into the merits of England's monetary system may not be without a certain interest to all intelligent readers, but more especially to those who, although perhaps unable to realise the true causes at work by the operation of which the rupee has dropped to almost one-half of its original gold value, are nevertheless deprived of a large share of the reward of their toil in order to overcome the practical results of this unlooked-for depreciation.

At the present day British Commerce is suffering from the paralysing effects of what is known in Political Economy as a General Fall in Prices. In England, wheat has dropped to a level hitherto unknown; and with it every other description of agricultural produce. At the same time the money values of wool, cotton, and all kinds of raw materials that England receives from both the New and the Old World have fallen steadily for many years past. On the other hand, the prices of those manufactured goods with which Great Britain supplies every corner of the earth, have also fallen in the same very remarkable manner. The earning power of capital has considerably diminished and year by year it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain the old rates of interest. Employers of labour in the mining, shipping, manufacturing, and other industries are now experiencing the full force of the fall in prices by a steady reduction of their profits. With everything else, the gold value of silver has enormously diminished, to the most serious inconvenience of all those countries who have incurred gold debts. Everything is dwindling in price in England, and everybody is more or less prejudicially affected, yet, strange to say, very few take the trouble to investigate the cause of the depression. Most people seem quite content to accept over-production, competition, improvements in machinery and modes of transit, as satisfactory explanations of the reason of the present stagnation.

Assuming these explanations for the moment to be true, the singular fact remains that General Values have hardly changed at all. Articles of commerce, on the whole, when compared with each other, are worth much about the same now as they were in the seventies and eighties. Silver in England will command as much of most things as it always has done. The only articles that silver cannot purchase on the same terms as before is gold. Gold, since the seventies, has advanced more than 40 per cent. when measured in silver. Curiously enough if we stand in the position of a wheat merchant endeavouring to buy gold with his produce, we at once perceive that the precious metal had become almost twice as dear as it was some 20 years ago: it now requires very much more wheat to buy the same quantity of gold than it did only a few seasons back. Similar facts are everywhere noticeable when the purchase of gold by the offer of commodities in exchange is attempted. This being so the possibility arises that commodities may not have fallen at all; perhaps it is gold that has risen. Should this be so, then the depression becomes not a question of competition, improved methods of production or even over-production, but a question of an increase in the value of the money in terms of which all things are bought and sold. It is at first somewhat difficult to grasp the idea of money fluctuating in value,—and yet such fluctuations occur daily as a moment's reflection will show. This then may be a question of currency, and one that affects the whole world. It consequently behoves everybody to thoroughly investigate the subject in order that individual influence may be used either to bring about some change in England's monetary system such as that now suggested by the Bimetallic League, or if no change appear necessary, to give strength to the Gold Standard Defence Association in an effort to protect that system under which the British Empire has for eighty years flourished and prospered.

In order that the subject may be better understood I shall first remind the reader of some matters of history that are beyond question; then will follow a few remarks upon the nature and functions of money, and finally theoretical conclusions will be tested by a reference to the historical facts. As in this country, the clearest indication that we have of some disturbance in the relative values of the precious metals is afforded by the fact that, whereas a few years ago ten rupees would buy a sovereign, it now requires about eighteen, the enquiry will commence by a brief allusion to some important points about the most popular piece of money the world has seen—the pound sterling.

The standard coin of Great Britain in terms of which it is customary to measure the rupee, is the pound or sovereign. The statute of 1816 declares the pound sterling to be one hundred and twenty-three and a-quarter grains of standard gold; the impressions made on the little disc of gold by the mint authorities are simply to certify that the coin is of the requisite weight and fineness. Sovereigns are legal tender up to any amount. Gold bullion is used as money in England, and if it be of the standard fineness (2 carats of alloy to 22 carats of pure gold) forty pounds weight are equivalent to 1869 sovereigns. Strictly speaking, one cannot however describe the *price* of 40 lbs. of standard gold as £1,869,—or in more familiar figures, the *price* of an ounce of gold as £3-17-10½, for gold cannot have any price in England. Price signifies the value of any commodity *measured in money*, and inasmuch as gold bullion is practically money, it is as absurd to talk of the *price* of gold being £3-17-10½ an ounce, as it would be to say that the price of a sovereign is a sovereign. But both sovereigns and gold can be said to have a price in countries whose standard money is not of gold; for there, gold, and coins of gold, are simply commodities—that is, articles of commerce. Hence in India, China, etc., we see the price of gold and of sovereigns rising and falling from day to day. It is very important to keep the definition of price given above clearly before the mind in order to avoid any confusion of ideas hereafter. We have seen that gold has a price in India, but not in England: similarly silver has a price in England, but not in India.

The rupee is the standard coin of India. It contains 180 grains of standard silver (165 fine silver and 15 alloy), as compared with 174·54 grains in the English florin. Since the establishment of the Indian currency system by the East Indian Company (Act XVII. of 1835), both the rupee and the half-rupee have been legal tender to an unlimited amount. Although a gold mohur, equal to fifteen rupees, was introduced by the East India Company and accepted in 1841 by the company's collectors as legal tender, yet in December, 1852, owing, it is said, to the large quantity of gold coins tendered by the public, and the apprehension on the part of Government that gold was depreciating (the great discoveries of gold in California and Australia were exercising men's minds at this period), a notification was issued that the gold mohurs would no longer be received by the Government, and so silver has remained the legal standard to this day. In the fifties and the sixties the rupee can be practically considered as equivalent to the florin, but in the early seventies a remarkable divergence began, the end of which we have not yet seen. The value of the rupee as measured in gold gradually changed from two shillings to what it is at the present moment, a change of so momentous a character, and fraught with such danger alike to the Government of India, the Government of England, and the trading communities of both countries, that, unless some effective remedy be speedily applied, it is hardly too much to say that the prosperity of the British Empire must be jeopardized.

Karachi. M. De P. WEBB.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sanction has been accorded to the issue, from the Rangoon Arsenal, of a 9-pounder smooth-bore bronze gun for use as a signal gun at Kyaukpyu.

The Government of India have sanctioned the reconstruction of the provost cells in the British Infantry lines at Colaba, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,500.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 34,900 for the reconstruction of the quarters for the families of the Burma Madras Infantry at Fort C, Bhamo.

It has been decided that during the absence of the Civil Surgeon from Murree during the winter months, the officer of the Army Medical Staff who remains in charge of the Staff at that station during those months shall conduct the consultative medical duties in connection with the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar at Murree.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following alterations have taken place in the distribution of officers of the Royal Artillery serving in the Punjab Command:—Captain A. S. Tyodale Biscoe, 46th Field Battery, to "F" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and will join the same on its arrival at Sialkote. Captain R. M. Rodwell, 50th Field Battery, to "I" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Major G. Hawkes, Commandant, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Lieutenant H. F. A. Peason, 23rd Pioneers, for one year. Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. W. E. Russell, for six months on medical certificate. Lieutenant M. L. Hornby, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for one year. Lieutenant L. A. Watson, 31st (Punjab) Infantry, for one year; Captain T. W. G. Bryan, No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, for one year. Surgeon-Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, for six months on medical certificate. 18th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. A. Williams, for six months on medical certificate. Lieutenant C. H. Loveson, for eleven months on private affairs. 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment.—Captain G. V. Daugliah, for twelve months on private affairs. Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, for twelvemonths on private affairs. 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.—Second-Lieutenant E. H. D. Stracey, for six months on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.—Lieutenant G. F. C. Saunders, for twelve months on medical certificate. 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieutenant H. B. Galloway, for six months on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—Captain J. S. Henderson, for twelve months on private affairs. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant R. Tryon, for three months on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, under the command of Lieutenant A. W. McArthur, arrived in harbour, yesterday forenoon, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 7th instant with a detachment of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment and details, consisting of 8 officers, 507 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women, and 13 children. The Dalhousie had an exceedingly good voyage, the sea being very calm. A concert was held on board, and was a great success, several of the Military as well as the ships' officers taking part. The sub-joined is the list of officers:—Captain C. C. How, Lieuts. B. H. Thomas, C. H. Seton and A. D. G. Ramsay, 2nd Lieut. H. Crawshay, of the 1st Worcestershire Regt., Lieut. T. E. Clarke, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers; Lieut. E. A. Hosford, 2nd R. W. O. Yorkshire Regt., and Surgeon-Major Forman, Med. Dept.

THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad "Da Novo" has pointed out certain defects in the case of the condemned man Fonseca. There is, no doubt, that an element of doubt does exist in the evidence adduced at the Sessions Court, and as there was only the bare statement of Mrs. Duarte to show that Fonseca gave the deceased the pill, I submit such a statement is insufficient to hang a man. It must be remembered that Duarte was a man addicted to drink, in bad circumstances, and bad health. His grief might have led him to commit suicide, and fearing a non-Christian burial, he made use of Fonseca to throw the guilt off himself. Such an occurrence may be possible, and on account of the doubt I think he would be but fair for his Excellency the Governor to exercise his prerogative, and to commute the sentence.—Yours, &c.,

October 17. FELIX.

Writing on "Problems of the Far East," the Hon. Mr. George Curzon, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, thus refers to the Queen of Korea, who was assassinated the other day: "The most powerful influence in the palace at Seoul, and indeed in the Korean country, is reported to be that of the Queen, the members of whose family, known as Min, have been introduced into nearly every position of importance or emolument about the court and in the Government, and have hereby acquired an ascendancy which is the cause of Great Political jealousy and intrigue. The Queen's informants and spies are said to be everywhere, and nothing is done without her knowledge. It was against this omnipotent influence that the Tai Wen Kein directed all the forces at his disposal; and it has long been felt in Korea that the emotions of the hostile and discomfited party may at any time culminate in an outbreak in which heads may fall. The Queen is believed not to enjoy very robust health; and in the event of any accident to her, the powerful clan of the Mins would probably experience lively vicissitudes."

While Mr. Kaye, an Assistant Superintendent on a Coffee plantation, who came out to India about a fortnight ago, was travelling on the Southern Mahratta Railway, going to Beroi, he met with a serious accident. It appears that he was so charmed with the country through which he was passing that at Londa he left his carriage and mounted the roof while the train was in motion. The guard ordered him to get down, which he did. After leaving Kumberganor he caught sight of some monkeys in the jungle and could not resist the temptation of again ascending to the top of the train. He took a seat on the roof of a third class, adjoining his own, turning his face away from the engine. The train passed under a masonry bridge and his head came in contact with the arch. He was knocked down and lay on the line insensible. When picked up it was found that he had received rather serious injuries, but had on the whole made a wonderful escape. His injuries were mostly in the head and feet. He was conveyed to the Hubli Railway Hospital, where he is progressing satisfactorily.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 15.

Further news from Sanquelim confirms the statement that the detachment under Captain Mendonga was completely overpowered and disarmed. The deserters took away arms and cartridges that were found in the bungalow temporarily occupied as barrack, and released the officers and men, some of whom have already returned to Pangim. No other mischief has been reported to-day. The deserters who were at Mapuça have returned to Nauuz, to consult on the terms of pardon proposed by the Government, and their reply is anxiously expected to-morrow. In the meantime the Government are trying to make the defences of Pangim as effective as possible.

The following is the text of the amnesty granted to the deserters yesterday:—"In view of the seriousness of the present situation, and in accordance with the vote of the Government Council, which considered the matter to be urgent, I deem it expedient, and, using the powers vested in article 15, para. 2 of the first additional Act to the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, do hereby grant an amnesty to the soldiers of the Infantry Battalion, who have deserted since the morning of the 1st September last up to the present date, and who will not be forced to go on duty to the province of Mozambique; and who will be given discharge as soon as they hand over the arms." The deputation, which went to Mapuça yesterday, will proceed to Sanquelim to-morrow to bring the reply from the deserters, which, it is hoped, will be favourable, and the disturbed and anxious condition the country is now passing through will be brought to its normal state. I mentioned in one of my former communications that it will be impolitic to let loose on the society so many men habituated to military work only. It will be absurd from the above order of the amnesty that the soldiers are to be dismissed. Though the soldiers have been asking for discharge, it was on the spur of the moment, as they were to be considered as rebels. But now things are changed; they have tried the Government power, and feel their strength, against which for the present nothing can stand. The Government would have acted prudently if the soldiers had been re-called to their duty, and had got rid of the turbulent element gradually. There is, therefore, a doubt whether the pardon in the present form will be accepted by the deserters.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON NANGA PARBAT.

A correspondent, writing to the Lahore paper from Gurais Kashmir on Oct. 7 says:—

The full facts in connection with the fatal accident, which it is believed took place on 24th August last, and resulted in the death of Mr. Mummery and two sepoys of the 5th Gurkhas, will never be known.

The party consisted of Messrs. Mummery, Collie and Hastings, all experienced mountaineers who had done all that was difficult to do in the way of climbing in Europe. They had acquired the fullest confidence in themselves and in each other. They reached Astor about the middle of July, where Mr. Bruce joined by the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce of the 5th Gurkhas. Bruce had been one of Conway's party which in 1892 attempted the ascent of Rakipooshi, and did succeed in reaching the summit of the "Golden Throne" mountain, 24,000 ft., which to this day stands as a record climb as regards altitude.

The ascent of Nanga Parbat, as compared with Conway's undertaking was a much more arduous business, for, in addition to the extra height (about 25,000 feet) the peak is one of exceptional difficulty.

The first attempt was made from the south-east by the Tereshingh Nullah, but this had to be abandoned after several days of hard work. They crossed the Mazena Pass, 18,000 ft., into the Indus Valley and decided to make their second essay by way of Demarai Nullah.

About this time Bruce, whose leave was up, had to re-join his regiment.

The main camp was formed in Demarai in the first week of August, at a height of 12,000 ft. A high camp was next formed at 15,000ft., and the laborious work of provisioning advanced posts was rapidly pushed on.

At the head of the Nullah the ground becomes very steep and dangerous. The height is about 20,000 feet. On the right there is a peak about 22,000 feet, and on the left front rises Nanga Parpat itself (26,656 feet) with a very narrow valley between. The connecting neck between the peaks had to be crossed before the final ascent could be attempted. A truly forbidding piece of mountaineering is this rocky ridge, but if a way through it could have been found, it seemed as if the summit might be reached. From the first it appeared, and it ultimately proved, to be an impassable barrier. On the 22nd August this fact was practically realised by the whole party who were then assembled at their base camp. It was decided that the next attempt should be made from Rakiot Nullah, and that Collie and Hastings were to go round to Rakiot by the Gonaro Valley, three days' journey, while Mummery, with the two Gurkhas, was to return to the high camp, as Mummery, who was an exceptionally good rock climber, wished to make a final examination of the piece between the peaks. Mummery proposed, if it was found that the rocky barrier was really insurmountable, to endeavour to reach the Rakiot Nulla from the head of Demarai by a direct route. He had with him seven days' provisions; so that if there was no possible way of going direct into Rakiot from Demarai he was to follow on Collie and Hastings' footsteps, via Gonaro on the fourth day.

On the 25th Collie and Hastings reached Rakiot Nala. Before leaving the ridge dividing the Gonaro valley for Rakiot, Collie most carefully examined, with a powerful glass, the ground beyond the rocky barrier (which Mummery was endeavouring to find a way through) to see if there were any of those signs which mountaineers know so well, and which indicate success—"ice-steps." At that place Collie was only four miles distant from the snow-slope beyond the rocky barrier, and with the telescope he could easily have made out any work done in advance of that position. This was on 25th August, and the conclusion was, nothing being observable, that Mummery had not succeeded in passing the barrier.

Immediately on turning into Rakiot, both Collie and Hastings recognised the fact that it was hopeless for Mummery to find a direct route from the high camp into Rakiot, and that the only possible way to that "nala" was the one they had come.

On the 26th August a shikari and Kashmir coolie, whom they had left at the base camp on the 23rd, arrived at Collie's camp in Rakiot, and stated that they had gone up to the high camp in the morning of 24th, as they had been ordered, and saw Mummery and the two Gurkhas leaving camp in the direction of the Nanga Parbat peak "without sleeping bags or provisions."

It was evident, therefore, that Mummery intended returning to his high camp that night.

On the 26th, therefore, Collie and Hastings knew (a) that Mummery and the Gurkhas had started to examine the rocky barrier; (b) that they had not found a way through it, for the snow beyond showed no signs of mountaineers' work; (c) that the only possible egress from Demarai was the way they had come. They, therefore, on the 27th sent the shikari and coolie back to meet Mummery with some milk and a bottle of wine.

On the 29th the shikari returned to say that he had gone as far as Gonalo and seen no signs of Mummery and the Gurkhas. This caused the first feeling of anxiety. The surmise was that one of the party was unwell, and that they had returned to the base camp. Hastings on the 30th started for the spot, taking provisions with him. He went first to the high camp which was found exactly as the shikari had left it on the 24th.

There was then no room to doubt that a disaster had befallen the whole party on the 24th August.

Search parties were promptly organised, every assistance being rendered by Captain Stewart, the acting British Agent at Gilgit, and by Captain de Vismes, the Political Officer at Chilas, but utterly without avail. The weather had suddenly changed, and snowfall followed snowfall almost without intermission.

The search parties were only able to reach a height of 16,000 feet, and by the 20th September Collie, Hastings, and Captain de Vismes, who had kindly accompanied them, finally abandoned all hope of recovering the remains of their friend and his faithful followers.

The presumption is that a huge mass of snow or ice detached itself either from Nanga Parbat, or the smaller peak, on the 24th August, and overwhelmed the party who were in the valley between.

According to a Japanese journal quoted by the "Daily News," the true Earthly Paradise is to be found in the village of Hanke, in the Prefecture of Kochi. The dwellers in that delectable spot have been "honoured" with the sum of one hundred yen by the Imperial Household Department for their unusual good conduct as a body. Their record is a long one. For over two hundred years perfect friendliness has reigned among them, and neither quarrels nor lawsuits have occurred. No crime of any kind has been committed, taxes have been paid before the expiration of the appointed term, and whenever calamities have overtaken them, the villagers have helped each other and have not troubled the authorities. The village contains eighty houses and between four and five hundred inhabitants.

THE ARMENIAN DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I must say that I am pleased to find that "Verax" has responded to the two articles which took him to task for his contribution on the question of the Armenian difficulty. I do not propose to say a word in reference to what he has stated in your issue of to-day about "J. G. J.'s" statements, for I believe "J. G. J." is quite able to take care of himself and to reply as ably as one possibly can in a matter of this kind. I will, therefore, deal with "Verax's" communication so far as it relates to myself. To begin with I must confess that it is a matter of satisfaction, rather gratification, to me, to find "Verax" assert that he "must try and stretch a point in their (Armenian) favour" in connection with this controversy. I do sincerely wish I could return the compliment, but alas! I cannot, for although I have perused and re-perused "Verax's" letters, I am sorry I am not able to do so. His communications are so hopelessly egotistical that even when he is given an opportunity of refuting statements made from the authority of one who has actually traversed the Transcaucasia, "Verax" reiterates his own opinion and endeavours to show that the only quotation I made was from Mr. Gladstone's speech. In doing so "Verax" forcibly reminds me of the little boy, who, finding that he can toss the ball as he likes, walks away with it, leaving the skittles behind. Be this as it may, I will now proceed to deal with "Verax's" statement *seriatim*, and in order not to give him an opportunity of saying that I quoted something which he never wrote, I will give, in inverted commas, his actual words. He says "that the Armenians of Constantinople form a worthy part of perhaps the most rotten Christian community in the world." To this, I must reply in "Verax's" own words, "where ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise." I will not take up an inch of your space by trying to refute such a nonsensical idea, and I must say that in this "Verax" has satisfactorily proved that his knowledge of ancient history is considerably limited. With this, I will pass on to what he says next, "that the Turk takes his impressions of Christianity from this rotten community." I feel inclined to answer "Verax" that it is more probable that the Turk takes his knowledge from that "rotten" community, than impressions of Christianity, but as I have already replied to the question, whether the Christianity in question is rotten or not, I will be more serious and will answer to this quotation by a statement made by Sir Richard Phillips in his work on a million of facts. He says: "The Turks, an idle and listless people, use Armenian Secretaries for all correspondence, and in Egypt Coptic Secretaries." So much for the intelligence of the race which "Verax" champions, and so much to show him that the Armenians are not ignorant. But apart from this, Professor Parrot in his travels to Ararat says this: "This Echmiadzin is the seat of the Patriarch of the Holy Synod or dignatories of the Armenian Church, the centre from which issue the radiations of its influence, and towards which the fruits of veneration and gratitude are so copiously reflected from every point of the earth in which its members exist, that the riches and splendour of this Metropolitan evidence might under ordinary circumstances speedily vie with those of Roman Papacy itself. But the sovereigns of Persia have never forgotten to avail themselves of the resources of this mine of wealth, on which they have practised their extortions, either under cover of the law, or as prompted by accident and caprice. To this the Armenians have hitherto submitted, probably because they have looked upon it as the price paid for the toleration of their worship in the presence of Islam. By submitting to this exaction they secure to themselves the enjoyment of a far better lot than awaits their brethren in the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor, where they are exposed to many restrictions in the exercise of their religion—restrictions so oppressive, that even their laity endeavour to avoid all cause of offence by conforming as far as practicable in this custom and mode of life to Turkish laws and usages. Of this I was once an eye-witness myself. I saw one day, to my great surprise, some personages who had come on a visit to Echmiadzin, and who from the style and costliness of their entire dress, from the turban to the slippers, I should have taken for Turks of quality, but who, as I afterwards learnt, were Armenians; and notonly the laity but the clergy, too, are obliged to conform to these restrictions in the vestments, and find it absolutely necessary to divest themselves of everything that might betray the Christian ecclesiastics when they are outside of the church. . . . Was I not before the walls of Echmiadzin, the ancient Episcopal seat and palladium of the Armenians, where Christianity ever since the

religious fanaticism, and the persecutions of the Christians have all helped to keep Turkey in a state of immobility, added to the evil influence of the ullemahs or religious leaders." I believe, I have now tracked "Verax's" statement and touched on the fundamental part of his argument, and having done so, I cannot conclude without saying one word in regard to his opinion of Mr Gladstone, and whether that able statesman talks "arrant and flagrant nonsense" or not, is not for me to decide, but what I think as certain beyond doubt is, that "Verax" will never be raised to the Premiership of England, nor will he ever have the gratification of being called the "Grand Old Man," nor is there a possibility of his ever being offered a Peerage.

Finally, I give below an extract from Mr. Grattan Geary's "Travels through Asiatic Turkey." It is instructive, and I hope it will be digested by "Verax," as it is the experience of an eminent gentleman. "The Armenian community is large, and many of its members are men of substance and influence ..... The Armenian merchants are wealthy and enterprising, but it is said are over-intellectual. In Government offices there are Armenian clerks in influential positions, and they have great influence in every department of the State. Of the capacity of the Armenians no one with whom I have conversed at Baghdad or throughout my journey expressed any doubt whatever. They are perhaps the most gifted in mental power of all the races in Asiatic Turkey, but possibly on that very account there is a general distrust of them on the part, not only of the Mussulmans, but even of their fellow Christians. The Armenians are commonly reproached with effimacy and want of warlike aptitude, but physically they are a fine race, and some of the most dashing officers in the Russian service during the recent war in Asia Minor were men of Armenian blood."—Yours, &c.,

A BOMBAY ARMENIAN.

October 16.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anent "Verax," who re-appeared in your issue of yesterday, it seems he is resolved upon to shove down our throats anything he asserts against the Christian community of Constantinople, and in the same spirit would compel us to accept as gospel truth what he declares should be in favour of Turkey. He may be a Magi, but to achieve his object in this way he must be mistaken, and altogether so in British India, where exists freedom of intellect, of speech, and, thanks to our local newspapers, freedom as well of diction. "Verax" imputes my previous letter with having contained, in inverted commas, things which he never wrote. This is absolutely incorrect. I have compared my quotations, and, as I have anticipated, I could not see in a article "a," "an," or "the" which "Verax" can faithfully deny. If he refers to the words "Ways and Means" or the "Great Eastern Merchants" of course any sane reader of my communication could not have read them as quotations implied by "Verax." But to turn upon the subject of discussion. How do the Armenians shirk the social contract imposed by their habitation in Turkish territory? Is it by standing their ground and manfully refusing shelter and food for three days according to Turkish law to any Khurd, who may be the greatest thief or the vilest outlaw, and who in any other country, governed either by a Christian Monarch, or by a Hindu Maharaja, would scarcely have escaped being slung into eternity or been incarcerated merely on suspicion. Under such and other similar circumstance, I presume, Turkey is, in self-defence, justified in promoting emigration of the Armenians. Hope to goodness it was "promoting emigration," but it is absolutely no such thing. It is brutal murder, and abominable outrage before being despatched or turned adrift upon the world. Dark rumours were whispered for years, but they only reached terribly and effectively the ears of the civilised world last year in August. Civilisation was incapable of giving an atom of credence to the atrocities as were reported to have been perpetrated. It is to-day more than confirmed. The Turks regard Christians with sincere contempt. That is perfectly well known, and it was needless to be mentioned. They hate Bulgarians before 1876. There is no doubt they hate the whole Christian world, not the Armenians alone; but why wreak vengeance on the Christians of Turkey? It is no vengeance whatever, it is the weak, incapable debauched system of Government which leans heavily on the Harem of the Palace, the multitude of the corrupt secret police, and principally on the so-called priests, who take shelter behind the curtain. As certain as I am writing this, so sure am I that had the Sultan the control of his dominions in his own hands, the goverament of his empire would have been totally different, and no "Verax" can induce the pettiest power in Europe to hold a contrary view in this respect. But "Verax" must have him heard and believed. He says the Armenians knew what the issue of the procession would be, and he impeaches a local contemporary for making fun of the Porte for an assertion which was rightly held up as ridiculous in the extreme. The Armenians had for days before contemplated the procession in question; their simple object being to present in person a petition to the Porte in connection with the more recent outrages on their brethren in Armenia. Surely this was not an aggression to warrant a summary attack by an armed police, and subsequently by the troops, on a helpless body of processionists not combatants. They make a regular sortie even on the non-combatants, so much so that the whole population of Armenians resort for protection either into their churches or their fascure dwellings, those happening to be outside being shot down like dogs or dragged and thrown into the Bosphurus. After a barefaced and a preconcerted butchery the Porte with the audacity of a butcher tells the Powers "No, not I, but they were the aggressers who killed harmless Mussulmans," and "Verax" would have us accept and coincide with such a most absolute piece of mockery and the false colouring of an event painted by a government known to be no government at all. By the bye, can "Verax" account for the more later intelligence that the Mussalmans of Turkey have now risen protesting against the system of government, and that some of the liberals have been already arrested. But it is no time that the further correspondence which shall hereafter emanate from him should be treated with utter contempt. For my own part I will watch the proceedings in Europe, hoping, however, that the question will be more peacefully settled rather than there should be a necessity for pressure by war on our worthy "Verax's" "confrere" in distress—the Turk.—Yours, &c.,

J. G. J.

October 17.

MOFUSSIL JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As this question is before the Council, I take opportunity, through the medium of your valuable paper, to make the authorities acquainted with certain inconvenience the jurors have to undergo. The jurors are summoned from outstations to attend at 11 a.m. (Madras time), and I have experienced that the court does not sit till 12-30, or so. It adjourns in the afternoon between 3 and 4 p.m. only for 10 minutes, notwithstanding the jurors require to leave their homes without sufficient food. There is also no provision even for water to drink, or any arrangement for tiffin. The jurors, who as a rule take something in the afternoon when they are in their office, it being their habit, they find it quite impossible to work with their brain without any food. In short, they should be summoned to attend at 11 a.m. (Bombay time), and the court should adjourn for tiffin at 2 p.m. for at least half-an-hour, and should be provided with some "khana" refreshment. All the jurors who are clerks should be avoided, if possible, and they, if necessary, should be served with the summons through their superiors, and not personally. Sufficient jurors should be summoned, and if no summonses are served, sufficient report of the serving officer should be obtained.—Yours, &c.,

A JUROR.

Bandora, Oct. 16.

It does not seem to the *Pioneer* that the Government of India can very well complain at the way the Amir has chosen to treat Umra Khan, though probly it is not what they expected. When the Jandoul Chief went to Kabul it was anticipated—we should not like to say hoped—that he would meet with a short shrift: but as the event proves, the Amir had a shrewder notion of the usefulness of Umra as an agent than the Government of India. Instead of hanging the Jandoul Chief he has fated him, and, if the latest report is true, married Umra's daughter to the heir-apparent. From the point of view of the policy of the Chitral expedition, one main object of which was to smash Umra, this is no doubt annoying, but it scarcely gives a good cause of complaint against the Amir. The case, however, may be different if it be true that he has really taken to subsidising a mullah who made himself conspicuous by preaching *jihad* while the late campaign was going on. It was a mistake in our opinion to go beyond the Malakand at the present juncture, but the mistake was one of policy, and whether it was a mistake or not, is not a point on which the Amir has any call to pronounce an opinion. On the other hand as we are in Chitral it is obligatory on the Amir as our ally to refrain from assisting in efforts the only object of which can be to stir up trouble and to frustrate British policy. The Amir is too far-sighted a statesman to take this line, but the *mullahs* of the frontier are not discreet persons, and his Highness will doubtless see the impolicy of giving them encouragement which might be mistaken.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIFTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

THE proceedings of the fourth day were entirely successful, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen filled the enclosure. The crowd outside the enclosure was also very large, considerable interest being evinced in the events. The items of the programme were also gone through creditably, and the events were contested without any hitch. The executive succeeded in observing punctuality as far as possible, and the whole affair turned out most successful; yet, owing to darkness, two events on the programme had to be put off till to-morrow afternoon. The Band of G. I. P. R. Volunteers played a selection of music during the sports, which enhanced the enjoyment. An unfortunate accident happened when the jumping competition commenced. Mrs. Fitzgibbon, who rode Lapwing, experienced a nasty fall, the animal also coming down to the ground, and the injuries to her leg being of a serious nature, she was at once taken to the hospital.

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.
(Open to Native Cavalry and Police.)

Points were added or deducted for style and dressing, up to a maximum of 4 for each run. The point of lance had to be kept up until 15 yards from peg; and the peg to be carried 30 yards, or a "take" could not be claimed. Marks for strike, 2; Move, 4; Take, 6. Two runs were allowed.

This event was not witnessed by all, as most spectators turned out late in the afternoon. The Police teams displayed very good form and horsemanship. No Native Cavalry from Bombay or Poona having entered for this event, the contest rested with the three teams from the Police. Though they did it well, the performance was not so good as that we are accustomed to see from the Poona Horse or Bombay Lancers.

Bombay Police, No. 1 Section.

1 Duffdr Kamr Khan	3 Sowar Ramdiyal Ditchit	1
2 Duffdr Mahomed Khan	4 Sowar Bessair Pershad	

Bombay Police, No. 2 Section.

1 Duffdr Shunkur Pershad	3 Sowar M. Tewari	2
2 Sowar Shaik M. Ali	4 Sowar A. Mahdeo	

Bombay Police, No. 3 Section.

1 Naik Shiv Narayan	3 Sowar A. Samad Khan	0
2 Sowar Sirdar Beg	4 Sowar Syed Abdoola	

PENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.
(Horses and Ponies.)

General Gatacre's Team.

1 General W F Gatacre	3 Mr A J Peile	1
2 Major G G Simpson	4 Mr L B Montresor	

Light Horse, No 2 Section.

1 Lieut H Symons	3 Trooper G Ostermayer	2
2 Trooper A Mair	4 Trooper E V Parr	

Light Horse, No. 1 Section.

1 Sergt L B Ker	3 Trooper P F Fischer	0
2 Trooper A C Boulton	4 Trooper A M Tod	

R. I. Rifles Team.

1 Mr A C Harvey	3 Mr D W Sitwell	0
2 Mr H C Wright	4 Mr W P Dimsdale	

Marine Lines Team.

1 Mr H G Casserley	3 Mr A K Heyland	0
2 Mr J C Burrard	4 Mr T L Roberts	

Jackal Club Team.

1 Capt W C Ross	3 Mr T W Birkett	0
2 Capt R Pinney	4 Mr F O Ellison	

The performance was poor, but the General's team showed better style and very good dressing.

JUMPING COMPETITION. (HORSES.)

For horses 14 hands and over. Over three jumps. No. 1, a brushwood fence; No. 2, an in-and-out; No. 3, a water-jump.

Mr T L Symons' b cb m Judy, Owner	1
Mr L B Ker's br w m Nell, Owner	2
Mr H Symons' bl w g Lapwing, Mrs Fitzgibbon	0
Mr R W Harter's br w Mare, Owner	0
Mr H F Head's br a g, Capt Bell, R A	0
Mr A Foulkes' b a h Mirzapore, Owner	0
Mr J M Ryrie's b w g Professor, Owner	0
Mr L B Montresor's br cb g Shah, Owner	0
Mr E O'Brien's dun cb m Cousin, Owner	0
Mr F L Wallace's b w g Phœnix, Owner	0
Mr A C Boulton's b w m Susan, Owner	0
Mr P F Fischer's b w g Pierceye, Owner	0
Mrs Fitzgibbon's b w g Senator, Owner	0
Mr G Brooks' b w m Eve, Owner	0
Mr G Brooks' b w m Sweetheart, Mr J C Brooks	0

The first trial at once decided that the contest would be between Judy and Nell. The former got the place, being, however, very closely followed by Nell.

LLOYD-LINDSAY COMPETITION.

Teams of four to ride over jumps to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with polo balls; team to return over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

Palli Hill Gymkhana Team.

1 Mr J C Brooks	3 Mr E B Smetham	1
2 Mr G H Brooks	4 Mr E O'Brien	

Bombay Gymkhana Team.

1 Mr H Symons	3 Mr M A Couvela	2
2 Mr A Mair	4 Mr C Webster	

Light Horse Team.

1 Sergt. L B Ker	3 Trooper A C Boulton	0
2 Trooper A M Tod	4 Trooper P F Fischer	

Bombay Club Team.

1 Mr G H Townsend	3 Mr H E John	0
2 Mr J Murdoch	4 Mr W A J Foulkes	

Marine Lines Team.

1 Mr H G Casserley	3 Mr A K Heyland	0
2 Mr C Burrard	4 Mr T L Roberts	

Jackal Club Team.

1 Capt. R Pinney	3 Mr T W Birkett	0
Capt. W C Ross	4 Mr F O Ellison	

The R. I. Rifles team scratched, and the competition was left among six. The Palli Hill Gymkhana started, and the jump and dislodging the cocoanuts were done in a splendid manner. The Bombay Gymkhana left two men behind, as the horses would not go over. They were made to go, however, and the objects were knocked over. The Bombay Club took a great deal of time in displacing the cocoanuts. The Marine Lines team had hardest luck; they came up very well and knocked over the things quickly, but while going over the hurdle on their way back, Roberts dropped the stirrup. His horse would not jump, and then when it was pursuaded to do so, Casserley had a fall. He also dropped a stirrup, and the men returned home too late. The Jackal Club had every chance to win, but an unfortunate mistake put their competition out of question. Pinney let go the pony of Ellison, when the latter dismounted to knock down the cocoanuts, and the animal ran away.

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Any horse breaking to be stopped and turned round.

Miss Brooks	1
Mrs Swan	2
Miss Mills	0

THE PONY SCURRY.

For ponies and galloways 13·3 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over. Catch-weight, 10st 7lbs. Distance, about ¼ mile. Tostart from a flag at the north end of the maidan. WITO and Polo certificates accepted.

Mr J L Symons' g a gal Saood, Owner	1
Mr J Murdoch's bl cb m The Shrew, Owner	2
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney, Mr Talbot	0
Mr L B Montresor's, bl a p Black Prince III, Mr D W Sitwell	0
Mr W P Dimsdale's br a p Brownie, Owner	0
Mr G H Townsend's g a p Wait-a-Bit, Owner	0
Mr A K Heyland's g cb p Pharaoh, Owner	0
Mr T W Birkett's g a p The Buster, Owner	0
Mr W E Levison's g a p Jingle, Mr H E John	0
Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Blazes	0
Mr P F Fischer's g a p Pussmoth, Owner	0
Major Simpson's b a p Measles, Owner	0
Mr A Hoare's g a p Eno, Mr H W Howell	0

Saood took the lead, and towards the end was overtaken by Shrew; and they ran together a few yards, the former only winning by a neck.

It being dark, the following events were held over until this afternoon:—

THE LADIES' FLING—LADIES' NOMINATION.

The competito.'s nominator and three boys to stand in a row 20 yards apart. The competitor will gallop down the line and catch the balls that will be thrown to him from each, and carry them away in a basket. Two points will be given for those thrown by the boys, and three points for that thrown by the nominator when caught and put in a basket.

Miss Phythian nominates		Mr E O'Brien
Mrs Simpson	"	Major G G Simpson
Mrs Shaw	"	Mr T L Roberts
Miss Murray	"	Mr F Rome
Mrs Block	"	Mr A J Peile
Mrs Carnegy	"	Mr T W Birkett
Miss Brownson	"	Mr W A Foulkes
Miss Humphrey	"	Mr J Murdoch
Mrs Fitzgibbon	"	Mr H Symons

V. C. RACE.

Two competitors to enter for each horse. One to ride over jump and rescue the other from Zareba, both returning on the one horse over jump.

Capt Pinney and Mr Talbot
Mr T W Birkett and Capt W C Ross
Mr F L Wallace and Mr L S Hudson
Mr Leighton B Ker and Mr H E John
Mr A K Heyland and Mr T L Roberts
Mr W A Foulkes and Mr J Murdoch
Mr G H Townsend and Mr C G Webster
Mr F A Reddie and Mr F O Ellison

Mrs. Simpson distributed prizes to the successful competitors.

The "Ladies' Fling" and the "V. C. Race" which were not contested yesterday evening, will come off on the Marine Lines maidan, on Saturday afternoon, at 4-30 p.m.

T. W. BIRKETT,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 15th October, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th, 9 feet 8 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Standing kharif crops good, but damage anticipated from drought. Harvesting commenced in tappas one the seaside. Preparations for rabi cultivation progressing.

Shikarpur.—River normal. Kharif harvest and preparations for rabi crops in progress. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops continues. Harvest deficient in eight talukas. Fodder scarce.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Reaping of jowari, bajri, and sesamum crops commenced in the Jacobabad and Thul talukas. Sowing of rabi crops general throughout the district. Water still flowing in the Begari, Unharwah, and Sukkur canal.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of bajri and jowari and first picking of cotton commenced in the Nara valley.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 13th October, 1895):—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Rice of superior sorts, cotton, oilseeds, and pulse withering for want of more rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops progressing. Rice crop poor for want of sufficient rain. Cattle healthy. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th October, 1895).—One or two showers of rain required throughout the district. Reaping of early sown bajri, kodra, and rice continues. All the late sown standing crops will be below the average. Rain urgently wanted for rabi cultivation. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain in sufficient throughout all the talukas. Standing crops in good condition except rice, kodra, cotton, and bajri, which are in urgent want of rain. Jowari crops in some places in the Amod Taluka eaten by insects. Sowing of winter jowari, til, wheat, and gram in progress. Prospects of cotton crop fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 12th October, 1895).—Reaping of inferior rice crop in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. More rain wanted for superior rice crop, kodra, nagli, and pulses. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Reaping of bajri in progress and picking of cotton begun. Rabi crops being sown. State of standing crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—For week ending 14th October, 1895).—Land being prepared for rabi cultivation and sowing of rabi crops in progress in places. Prospects and probable out turn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—No rain. Abnormal temperatures 3° warm on 9th, 11th, and 14th, 2° warm on 10th and 15th, and 1° warm on 12th and 13th. Vapour in air normal on 9th, 10th, 13th, and 15th, and defective on 11th, 12th, and 14th. Abnormal wind easterly 11th; wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 15th.

Thana.—Total rainfall insufficient in the Umbargon Mahal. Reaping of early crops commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 1 inch at Mahad, minimum 2 cents at Pen; none at Alibag. More rain wanted in three talukas. Crops, fodder supply, and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Insufficient rain in eight talukas and one petha, maximum 1 inch 20 cents at Khed, minimum 1 cent at Dapoli. Reaping of early crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 12 cents, non elsewhere; for season at Poona 26 inches 23 cents Total rainfall insufficient in Junnar, Purandhar, and Maval talukas. Standing kharif crops doing well. Rabi sowing almost completed throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Kharif crops generally in good condition. Sowing of jowri and other rabi crops in progress. Supply of fodder and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 12th October, 1895).—Rain for week at Pundharpur 2 cents; none in other talukas. Kharif crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Madha and Karmala, owing to damage done to underground granaries in river-side villages, and fall in the Malsiras Taluka.

Satara.—Standing crops doing well. Rabi sowing in progress. Rain wanted in the Khandala Petha.

Bijapur.—Rain during the week at Bagalkot 3 inches 6 cents, Hungund 2 inches 19 cents, Muddebihal 1 inch 80 cents, from 37 to 97 cents in other talukas. Rain sufficient. Standing crops good. Rabi sowing progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 26 cents at Chandgad to 3 inches 47 cents at Murgod. Standing crops, fodder, and agricultural stock generally in good condition. Kharif crops in ear. Rabi sowing in progress.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 5 inches 31 cents in Karajgi to 31 cents in Ron. Standing crops good.

Kanara.—Rain in all talukas above ghat. Rice harvest commenced on coast. Other standing crops generally good. Garden crops and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and reaping of bajri in progress. Watering of sugarcane continues.

Wadhwan.—Bajra and math being harvested.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Reaping and harvesting of bajri and rice commenced. Sowing of rabi crops continues.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that the ensuing LL. B Examination under old regulations and the Examination for Honours in Law will commence on Monday, the 25th November, 1895, instead of on Monday, the 18th November, 1895, and that the ensuing Second B. A. Examination under old regulations will commence on Monday, the 18th November, 1895, instead of on Monday, the 11th November, 1895.

Election of two fellows of the University of Bombay in January, 1896, in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 357 and of Government letter No. 359 of the 18th February, 1892.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council having signified his intention, in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 357 and of Government letter No. 359 of the 18th February, 1892, to permit certain Graduates of the University of Bombay to elect two Graduates of a certain standing with a view to their nomination by Government as Fellows of the University, an election of two Graduates will accordingly be held in January next.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 16.

10 p.m.	80·8

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	8·3
4 p.m.	87·5

IT has been ruled that when a Mahomedan prisoner applies for leave to say his prayers, permission should be granted, proper times and places being fixed for the purpose by the Superintendent of the Jail, due regard being had to the ordinary practice of Mussalmans in such matters.

IT is reported that both the passenger and goods traffic on the S. I. Railway line is abnormally large at present as compared with that for the similar period in previous years. No apparent cause can be found for this increase and the Agent and Manager of the Railway has called upon the Assistant Traffic Managers of Divisions to investigate and explain if possible the causes of this unusual increase in traffic.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have recently decided that as a precaution against the inadvertent re-employment of men who may have been dismissed, the Accountant-General should ascertain whether an applicant for a post has been in Government service before, and should refer to his previous employer if the circumstances connected with his discharge are not clear. The applicant should be required to produce a copy of his character book, or other record of service, and a person who succeeds in obtaining employment by the concealment of his antecedents would obviously merit dismissal on the true facts being discovered. The sanction of the Local Government or Administration should always be required to the re-employment of persons dismissed. Dismissal in such cases should be distinguished from ordinary removal or discharge.

NOT many days ago, in Dalhousie, a sensation was created among a few ladies out for their early morning ride, by the presence of a young bear on the Mall. It being too early in the season for the arrival of such gentry from the higher hills, enquiry elicited that the animal was the pet of a lady in the station, who had to be officially persuaded to keep the brute chained up.

THE bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society of London have been conferred on thidr grade Sergeant Nabi Buksh of the Punjab Police, and on Gulab, a butcher of Khanpur, for conspicuous gallantry in saving life.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 28th of September was 298, against 257, and 224 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 61. There were 25 deaths from cholera against thirteen and eight in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 145 and 28, respectively, against 119 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·3 per mille per annum, against 23·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for the week ending 28th September, were Rs. 9,07,244. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,57,239. Decrease, Rs. 48,995. From 1st July, 1895, to 28th September, 1895, Rs. 1,10,46,680. From 1st July, 1894 to 28th September, 1894, Rs. 109,21,563. Increase, Rs. 1,25,117. Miles open, week ending 28th September, 1895, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 35·18. Per mile open, week ending 28th September, 1895, Rs. 534. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 575. Decrease, Rs. 41.

A PROMISING career, says the Lahore paper, has suddenly been cut short by the death from enteric fever at Subathu on the 10th instant of 2nd Lieutenant Percy Napier Pollock, Unattached List, youngest son of General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., aged 20 years and eight months. He had only been doing duty with the Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry for seven months, but as stated in regimental orders, "the time was long enough for every officer and man in the regiment who knew him to become deeply attached to him." The funeral took place the following day, the coffin being entirely hidden by wreaths and crosses of flowers made by the men of the various companies of the regiment. Amongst many others received from officers and friends, was one from his Excellency Sir George and Lady White. One of the most touching tributes perhaps of the affection with which he was universally regarded, consisted of numerous strings of blossoms sent by the servants and natives employed in the regiment. Several officers from Kassauli attended the funeral, and every officer and man at Subathu.

THE quietude that has reigned in the Swat Valley since the main body of the Chitral Relief Force was withdrawn is satisfactory from other points of view than that of the Political Officer, remarks a contemporary. It should be remembered that the fortified positions on the Malakand and at Chakdarah have to be built and the Sappers and Pioneers would be seriously hindered in their work if the tribes gathered and began hostilities. As it is each day witnesses the steady growth of the forts and block-houses, which when finished will be as tribal-proof as the Landi Kotal serai. If it should happen, as seems probable, that the Swatis and their neighbours will remain quiescent for two or three months, no fear need be apprehended of their doing serious mischief thereafter, unless some great wave of fanaticism sweeps over the whole country between the Indus and the Kunar Rivers. At present the *mullahs* are in bad odour: they preached *jihad* vigorously in March and April, but the success of Sir Robert Low's rapid advance opened the eyes of the tribesmen to the folly of resistance. Quite lately the orders of more than one *mullah*, on subjects connected with the inner life of the people, have been openly disobeyed, and this is a significant sign among a fanatical Pathan population. If Afghan intrigue does not cause mischief in Bajour and the Utman Khel country, the maintenance of the new line of communication with Chitral may prove much easier than was anticipated.

THIS is interesting as evidence of the absolute necessity, if disturbances are to be avoided, of the most careful supervision on the part of European officers, both civil and military, in all stations where the sepoy of the army is likely to come into contact with him of the police; but it does not help us much towards the causes which, either at Saugor or Benares, set the two parties by the ears. Until we get some clue in this regard, however, it is plainly impossible to apportion the burden of blame, or to say how far each party is responsible for engendering ill-feeling or fanning it to the point of a collision. Perhaps in the case of the Benares riot it might be profitable *chercher la femme*. In the sacred city Lalun and her sisters reside not "on the city wall"—as in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's sketch—but in Dalkmandi Lane, where also is the Kotwali and where the row occurred. In such a quarter of course it is the business of the police to be especially vigilant in maintaining order and in preventing crime; but it is not their business to interfere from motives aloof from the entire scope of their duty. Whether they did so or not in Benares, is a matter for inquiry; but it appears to be a fact that the cause of strife between the sepoys and the police did originate in the direction we have indicated both in the case of the last native infantry regiment and of the 18th Bengal Infantry.

As already announced, the North-Western Railway, Rawalpindi section, was to be diverted on the new gradient line between Mandra and Rawalpindi stations on the 14th instant, and in consequence the present Rewat, Sohan and Rawalpindi Kutcherry stations will be closed, and instead three new stations, Mankiala, Sihala and Chak Lala will be opened. The opening of this new gradient section will do away with the steep grades between Rawalpindi and Sohan, and Riwat and Sohan, and remove the necessity for assisting engines. The newly graded portion of the line between Tarahi and Domeli was opened on the 8th instant, and the lenking in of this further portion between Mandra and Rawalpindi will complete the scheme for lessening the gradients between Jhelum and Rawalpindi. There will be now no steeper grade than 1 in 100 on this length, a matter which will be of great advantage in any future pressure of traffic.

A CORRESPONDENT at Port Blair says that two cyclones lately passed over the Andamans. "A big one wandered aimlessly about the Bay, and a second was sent off in the direction of Rangoon." The first was doubtless that which recurved on Calcutta. The writer adds:—"It would be to the interest of the shipping world to have a telegraph cable to this place, for we could then give Calcutta and Madras three or four days' warning of impending cyclones. But I suppose nothing will be done in the matter without an agitation from Home. You can hardly expect the Government of India to do it, considering that the cost would be 570,000." Nor does the writer wish to see the income tax raised.

ORCHHA is the only State in Bundelkhand which possesses a mint, and that has been closed, although not before it was time. The Gaja Shahi rupee, coined in the State, has been depreciating for some time, and when the Government of India closed its mints in 1893 Captain Ramsay, the Bundelkhand Agent, advised the Durbar to follow its example. His advice was refused, the Gaja Shahi rupee then standing in relative value to the Government rupee at 115 to 100. Its depreciation went on rapidly, and in March last year the State mint was closed, when the Gaja Shahi rupee had fallen to a discount of Rs. 23·76 per cent. The step was then, however, almost too late; the rupee went lower and lower, and now remains at a discount of Rs. 39 per cent. The Durbar is naturally in the greatest distress but has refused to avail itself of an offer by Captain Ramsay to discuss the currency question with a view to conversion. So that unless the Orchha Durbar possesses a mute inglorious John Stuart Mill among its members, it seems to be in a fair way to bankruptcy.

CAPTAIN MEDLEY, 17th Bengal Cavalry, will proceed to Gilgit, where he will be the senior military officer of the troops within the limits of the Agency, Chitral of course excepted. Captain Barton of the Guides, who was originally mentioned as likely to get this appointment, has not yet passed for Staff employment. Sir George Robertson reaches Gilgit within the next few days, and assumes political charge there from Captain Stewart, who has been officiating since January. The arrangements for a durbar of tribal Chiefs next month will be made at Gilgit forthwith.

A STRUGGLE is impending for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation, which will become vacant in January next owing to the decision of the present incumbent to retire on a pension. The officer who holds this post should be the "eyes and ears" of the Chairman; and keep him in constant touch with the body of Commissioners. Few can doubt that much of the recent friction in the Calcutta Vestry would have been avoided had Mr. Ritchie found this capacity in his lieutenant or known how to elicit it. There are many candidates in the field, and canvassing is already in active progress. Those who have the best chances of success are Babu Nilambar Mukharji, erstwhile Chief Justice of Kashmir, and Moulvi Badruddin Haidar, one of the few Mahomedan Commissioners who regularly take part in the Town Hall debates.

A MILITARY correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper: "The lamentable affair at Benares is fortunately uncommon though by no means singular. Riots of this description have before occurred or been on the eve of occurrence. At Saugor for instance in the Central Provinces there is a hereditary feud between the police and the sepoy. Saugor for many years was garrisoned by a Madras regiment, and the police found Ram Sammy an easy prey. Later on, when a Bengal regiment was sent to the station, the constabulary took upon themselves to trail the coat and flourish the shillelagh, and adopted endless little artifices of irritation which would have inevitably led to broken heads if nothing worse, had not the regimental authorities, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, adopted instant measures of repression. The military measures were simpie in the extreme, and consisted of a warning coupled with a threat of stoppage of all leave and furlough for a twelvemonth in case of any breach of the peace. The Deputy Commissioner acted similarly through his channels, and so long as the regiment in question remained at Saugor everything went quite smoothly. No sooner, however, was it relieved than the badmash spirit in the police detachment again showed itself, resulting in a fracas with the incoming regiment. So far as the sepoys are concerned, repression is a very easy matter in any regiment that has a semblance of discipline and in which the officers are in thorough touch with their men. With the police it is quite another matter, for the smart puggree and khaki-uniform clothe numbers of the scum of the population, whose ideas of discipline are confined to a vague belief that the Penal Code is a basis for any amount of rascality on their own part."

CALCUTTA house rents have risen to such a pitch as to cause considerable uneasiness in those who for their sins are forced to spend the cold weather in the Bengal capital, Rs. 800 are "taken and offered" for a small flat or a yet more exiguous detached residence; while really good quarters cannot be had for less than Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem. For a Chowringhee mansion Rs. 24,000 were recently demanded, a rental which would swallow up the emoluments of a Member of Council. The chief cause of disproportion between demand and supply is the invasion of the European quarter by native magnates. Railways have deprived the mofussil of social life and concentrated it in Calcutta: while political ambition attract thither princes and princelets from all parts of India during the fleeting winter months. And then, clubs have multiplied of late years; while enterprising tradesmen have esblished "west end" branches in the parallelopiped bounded by Park Street, Chowringhee and Lower Circular Road, beyond which there is no social salvation. The house-famine has had its effect in lessening the volume of European immigration, and evil will, to some extent, work its own cure.

THE friends and former subordinates of Colonel Porteous, C.S.I., ex-Inspector-General of Police, Madras, intend to commemorate his services by erecting a public fountain in front of the Police office at the southern end of the Marina. The work has already been put in hand, and it is expected will be completed shortly.

THE cultivation of indigo in the North Arcot District has had a very rapid rise during the past year, the area under the crop during 1894-95 being 17,787 acres, against 13,720 acres in the previous year, an increase of 4,067 acres. The increase, which occurs in all the nine taluqs of the District, is stated to be due to the success in the previous year and to the high price prevailing.

THE Calcutta Sailors' Home is said to be passing through a crisis of some acuteness. It has been, for several months past, crowded with West Indian sailors and firemen who had been discharged at Rangoon, Singapore, and the China ports and came on to Calcutta as deck passengers in search of employment. The Home has extended its hospitality to these waifs to its own serious detriment; for 48 of them owe sums aggregating nearly Rs. 4,000; and a monthly loss of Rs. 1,800 is being incurred by their continued stay. There is not the remotest chance for men of this class of obtaining ships: for the outward movement in the port is unusually sluggish and masters prefer European sailors and Sidi firemen. This state of things has attracted the anxious attention of the governing body; and on the eve of the Puja vacation a sub-committee was appointed to study the question in all its aspects. The result of its deliberations has been a petition to the local Government to deport the surplus population to the Cape ports. In the meantime it cannot be too widely known in the Far East that Calcutta is about the worst labour market in Asia for men of the class which habitually drifts thither in quest of employment.

LA

PURELY PERSONAL.

In a day or two the American Army will also have a new Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant-General Schofield retiring from the position. It is generally expected that General Nelson A. Miles who has been a great favourite with the people on account of his honourable career as a soldier, will be appointed. During the war he distinguished himself with such gallantry at Chancellorsville that Congress voted him a special medal "all to himself." The scar on his chin bears witness to an heroic act. On one occasion he was so severely injured that he was expected to die at once, but, holding his lacerated face in his hands, he staggered to headquarters, delivered the message with which he had been entrusted, and fell fainting to the floor.

There was one amusing incident at the reception given to Khama at Birmingham. The inhabitants of the hardware city turned out in great force to greet the African chief, whose arrival was the signal for an outburst of cheering. One member of the Reception Committee was so moved that he took off his hat and waved it frantically, forgetful of the fact that he had stowed away in the interior a nosegay designed for King Khama's button-hole. The precious flowers fell on the platform, and were nearly lost in the confusion. Happily, however, they were rescued from the feet of the crowd, and presented with all ceremony.

The new Professor of Rhetoric at Edinburgh, Mr. George Edward B. Saintsbury, is a native of Southampton, where he was born just half a century ago. He was a King's scholar, and after graduating at Oxford, held for a time masterships at Manchester Grammar School and at Guernsey before obtaining the head-mastership of Elgin Institute. He is a well-known writer on literary and political subjects, and was an extensive contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica. He has edited French authors for the Aldine Edition, and is editor of the "Pocket Library of English Literature."

The election of the Duc d'Aumale as director of the Academie Française is an event which should give general satisfaction. It is also a slight return on behalf of the French Institute for the magnificent generosity with which the owner of the Chateau of Chantilly has made his learned colleagues the heirs, in trust for the French nation, of that historic property.

Mr. Gladstone is hard at work on his edition of Bishop Butler. It will be a portly book in three volumes, the last of which will, we understand, consist, of a collection of Mr. Gladstone's own essays on the author of the Analogy. As for Mr. Gladstone's health, it appears to defy the approaches of time. It was recently stated that the G.O.M. had declined to speak at the Armenian meeting if the audience exceeded 500 persons. The truth is that Mr. Gladstone, in an interview with the Duke of Westminster, was interrogated on this point, and answered "It is a matter of indifference to me whether I speak to 500 or 5,000 people." We may indeed add that if necessity calls for further effort, Mr. Gladstone will be not unwilling again to speak in public on the Armenian question.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, who are the guests of the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun at Hopetoun House, were visitors at Edinburgh Castle and the City Chambers. After leaving the Castle the party visited the City Chambers, where they were received by Lord Provost and Mrs. M'Donald. His Lordship made every effort to ensure that the visit to the Corporation buildings should be an enjoyable one. The staircase was covered with crimson cloth, and tastefully set off with palms and other plants. Tea, fruit, etc., were served in his Lordship's room, which was decorated with a choice assortment of cut flowers. After being entertained by the Lord Provost and Mrs. M'Donald, the distinguished visitors were shown the burgess roll of the city, the keys of the city, and the sword and mace. Before leaving they enrolled their names in the book set apart for the signatures of distinguished visitors, and they expressed their indebtedness to the Lord-Provost and Mrs. M'Donald for their hospitality. Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Teck also testified to the great pleasure they had in visiting Edinburgh.

"I wrote to Lord Lonsdale recently," writes a correspondent, "asking for an interview on the subject of the German Emperor and the manœuvres, and, of course, alluding to the utterance which appeared in the Berlin paper. A reply came from Lord Lonsdale's secretary, and in the letter this message occures:—'The interview reported in the Berlin paper was really to a certain extent a mistake.' This is somewhat vague. It might mean a mistake on the part of Lord Lonsdale, or of the paper, or that the report was inaccurate."

The correspondent of a German journal had lately an opportunity of inspecting Bismarck's bedroom at Friedrichsruhe. He gives a minute description of his investigations. Among the objects that interested him most was the weighing machine used every morning by the Prince as soon as he gets out of bed and draws on a pair of slippers. On a table beside the machine lies a note-book in which he inscribes with his own hand his weight for every day in the year. In 1879, we are told, the Chancellor—then in the heyday of power—turned the scale at the respectable figure of 242lbs. Since then he has been physically on the down grade, for to-day he scales only 202lbs., and appears only too anxious to reduce the figure still further.

Another thing that struck the distinguished Chauncey seems to have been the evolution of the interviewer:—Five years ago, when I went abroad the London newspapers wrote me courteous letters asking me to appoint a time, convenient to myself, when a representative might call and converse with me about questions of the day. This was supplemented by a polite offer to submit proofs before publication. Three years ago reporters called and sent up cards, but asked few questions, principally concerning American securities. This year the steamer landed at five o'clock in the morning. At six o'clock I went downstairs to breakfast. I found a reporter standing by my chair, and he asked me in a way that made me think of home, "Are you Chauncey M. Depew?" I told him I was. Then he said that he wanted a column interview, and plunged into a myriad of questions concerning English elections, finance, and securities, policies of parties, and so on. It was impossible not to respond to a touch of home like that. It was indeed! But some of us could and we would!

We note in New York papers just to hand that Mr. Hall Caine was to be entertained by the Lotos Club. "He will thus sit," says one of the papers, "where Edmund Yates, Henry M. Stanley, George Augustus Sala, Henry Irving, and other distinguished countrymen of his have been placed—in the chair of honour at the Lotos Club's table. Whether the author will have other formal reception or not, or receive any considerable private courtesies, will depend somewhat upon himself. Most of his fellow-writers have been found most agreeable companions. Conan Doyle was pronounced the prince of good fellows, although none has exceeded the capacity of Sir Henry Irving to stay at table, making a feast one of wit, anecdote, and delightful reminiscence until the breaking of the dawn." The exception to this common trait of good fellowship has, our contemporary states, been Rudyard Kipling.

There is a story told in the same paper about Mr. Marion Crawford and Miss Wilkins. Mr. Crawford was told by his hostess in New York that she desired to present him to Miss Wilkins. "Ah! I should be delighted," said Crawford, "but first tell me who Miss Wilkins is." You don't mean to tell me that you haven't heard of Mary Wilkins?" But it is true; I have not." "Then I'll tell you something about her that may interest you. Mr. Dana says that she has written the most powerful of recent American novels. If that is so, she has beaten you." "Present me, then, by all means," said Mr. Crawford.

NOTICES.

Warner's "Safe" Cure.

Syresham. "For over from ex liver, cau loss of ap permane medicines persuaded partment Co., and m y trouble pidity of the liver. I tions as to diet, use for about five mont was restored to fo which I have enjoy the exception of prevalent influe over five years had no relapse."

Brackley. ten years I trem t dirpi sing indiges petite. Fail nt relief from and treatments to consult the of Messrs. H. H. was diag nosed as for- followed their direc- d Warner's Safe Cure hs, and as a result rmer good health, ed ever since, with an attack of the nza. It is now ago and I have Mrs. M. HART.

Northants. suffered dity of the tion and ing to get the various tried, I was medical de- Warner and nosed as for- lowed their direc- d Warner's Safe Cure hs, and as a result rmer good health, ed ever since, with an attack of the nza. It is now ago and I have MRS. M. HART.

King's Head, Upper Weston, near Bath.—I commenced to take Warner's Safe Cure for inflammation of the kidneys, after being treated for months by an eminent physician with out any lasting benefit. After taking the first bottle I found the symptoms (which are accurately described in their pamphlet) diminishing. I continued taking Warner's Safe Cure and Pills three months, and was completely cured and feel as strong and robust as I did ten years ago. I have regained the flesh, strength, and buoyancy that I had lost for years. I am not writing with a frivolous mind, but for the sake of my fellow-sufferers.—A. DEVEHALL.

Huddersfield, Yorks., 42, Grove Street.—Eleven weeks my wife lay suffering with kidney disease and dropsy. Two doctors failed to cure her. Her life was despaired of. She was tapped five times. The first bottle of Warner's Safe Cure gave her relief; twelve bottles cured her. She took the last bottle two years ago, and she has had no relapse. Now, although sixty years of age, she is the picture of health, and does not look more than forty. Naturally we recommend Warner's Safe Cure with confidence to all sufferers from kidney diseases. She can be found at above address—glad to answer inquiries. W. BARRETT.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR —AND— PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle Bombay.

TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use

CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:

« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled. *Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.* disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON

13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris

Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)

Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Tender Feet,

Hot Feet, Tired Feet Instantly Relieved by Condy's Fluid.

Cheap, Safe, Certain. *Directions with Bottle.*

Sold Everywhere. Refuse Imitations.

USE Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

OUR SPECIALITÈ

REAL RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINEST SELECTED SKINS.

THE OXFORD SHOE Rs. 15.

Cash or V. P. P.

BALMORAL LACED BOOT, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.. BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int so thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS (Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.)

Neave's Food

HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, Loaden, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

— **CHAPOTEAUT PARIS**

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more **chronic cases**

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill. BIRMINGHAM.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other **BELTS,**

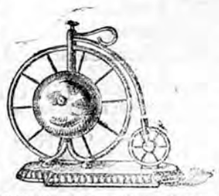
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-,
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6,
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)
FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



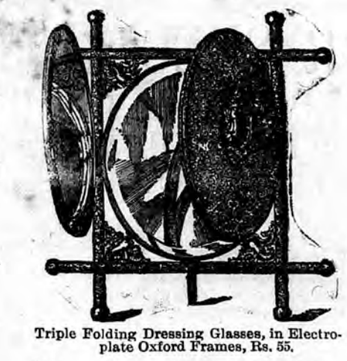
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

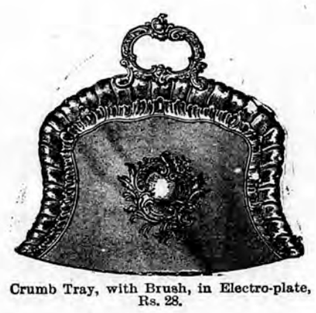
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

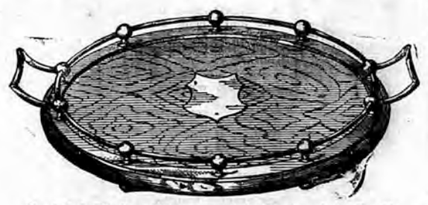
Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Collects the **'FUR'** In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

AFTER USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say two months, it assembles a mass of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 56, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIEVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and F. FISCH R & Co., BOMBAY.

Agent or M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co's.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON **HINGES**
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.